

# WEATHER FORECAST

For 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Sunday:  
Victoria and vicinity—Fair, thirty-six  
hours ending 5 p.m. Sunday—Light to  
moderate winds, continued fine and hot.

VOL. 67 NO. 33

VICTORIA, B.C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1925 —30 PAGES

# WHERE TO GO TO-NIGHT

Columbia—"Excitement."  
Coliseum—"Yes, Auntie."  
Playhouse—"Madame Sherry."  
Dominion—"The Commandments."  
Capitol—"The Rainbow Trail."  
Crystal Garden—Salt Water Bathing.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

# DEVELOPMENTS ON THIS COAST DISCUSSED

## Stage Set For General Election Monday In New Brunswick

### MANY MEETINGS MARK END OF ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN EASTERN CANADA PROVINCE

On Monday Next People of New Brunswick Will Choose Members of Ninth Legislature of Province; Liberals Led by Premier Veniot; Conservative Party Has Hon. J. B. M. Baxter as its Head.

St. John, N.B., Aug. 8.—The stage was being set to-day throughout New Brunswick for Monday's balloting, to decide the personnel of the ninth Legislature of the province. Ballot boxes and ballots were in the hands of the officials and everything was in readiness for the voters.

Ninety-eight candidates are contesting the forty-eight seats. The Liberals express confidence they will win more than twenty-nine seats.

The polls will open at 8 a.m. and close at 4 p.m., Atlantic Standard time.

There will be no officially printed ballots. When a voter goes into a polling booth, he will be handed a sheet of blank paper enclosed in a marked envelope. He may either use the blank paper by writing thereon the name of the candidate of his choice, or he may use a printed ballot handed him by any of the agents of the rival candidate. Marking a cross on the ballot paper will invalidate it, according to the New Brunswick law.

The end of the campaign to-night will be marked by many meetings, most of the leading figures on both sides being billed to speak at various points.

#### STATEMENT BY PREMIER

In a statement given out last night Premier Veniot declared his expectation of a Liberal victory. The Liberals have been in power in the province since 1917. Mr. Veniot having been Premier since February, 1923, when he succeeded Hon. W. E. Foster.

Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, leader of the Conservatives, issued a statement in which he predicted his party would be returned. The predictions of the prominent Conservatives as to the members their party will elect vary. Some of the most optimistic claim they expect at least thirty to be returned.

(Concluded on page 2)

## QUEBEC PROVINCE BOASTS A SURPLUS

Balance of \$754,136 on Right Side of Books for the Last Fiscal Year

Liquor Commission Reports Profit of \$4,200,000 on Year's Business

Quebec, Aug. 8.—A surplus of \$754,136.57 is shown in the accounts of the Province of Quebec, according to a statement issued by Hon. Jacob Nicol, Provincial Treasurer, at the same time the receipts from the operations of the Quebec Liquor Commission for the last fiscal year amounted to \$4,200,000, or a small increase over last year's profits. The fiscal year closed on June 30 last, and total ordinary receipts for the period were \$10,012,228, an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 over the preceding year, while expenditures were \$24,271,192.

This year's surplus is the twenty-fifth recorded by Quebec.

## BRITAIN SUPPORTING TANGIER NEUTRALITY

Government Becomes Party to Agreement Signed by France and Spain

London, Aug. 8.—The British Government, it was learned to-day, has become a party to the recent Franco-Spanish agreement relative to the neutrality and security of the international zone of Tangier.

Great Britain, however, has not receded from the position it took in its note of early July to the Spanish Government declining to send police into the zone, as France and Spain had proposed sometime previously that the Tangier police would be recruited locally with Tangier itself paying the costs.

France and Spain signed a protocol in Madrid, July 21, dealing with the status of Tangier. Previously Great Britain had deprecated any action which might be interpreted as violating the neutrality of the international zone.

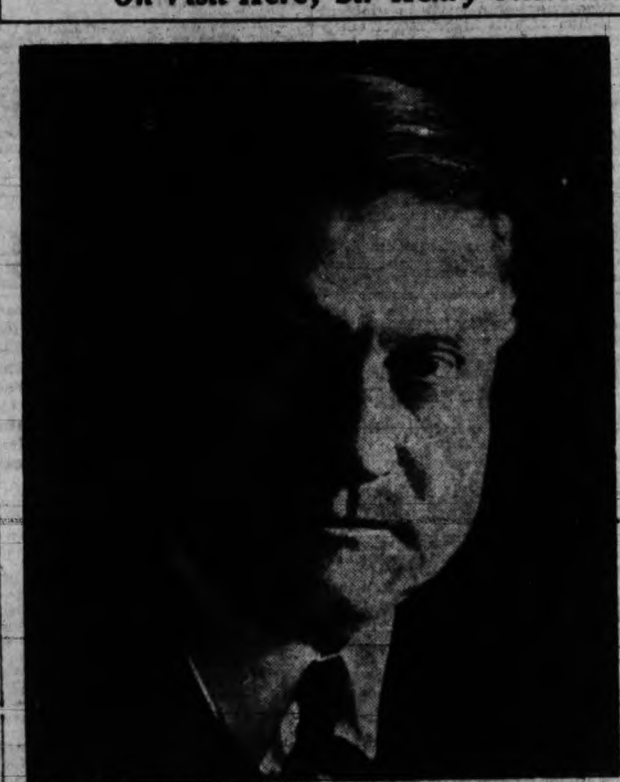
## WHEAT IN ALBERTA IS OF HIGH GRADE

Calgary, Aug. 8.—Alberta's 1925 wheat crop will grade higher on the average than the 1924 crop, in the opinion of George Hill, Federal Grain Inspector. Mr. Hill bases his opinion on the samples of the new crop which have reached his office from several parts of the province.

## NICARAGUA VOLCANO VIOLENTLY ACTIVE

Managua, Nicaragua, Aug. 8.—The double volcano of Ometepe, on Ometepe Island in Lake Nicaragua, has burst into violent eruption from both its peaks. Large quantities of dense smoke and ashes are being thrown out, spreading ruin to nearby plantations.

## Head of National Railway System On Visit Here; Sir Henry Thornton



## WILL COMPLETE NEGOTIATIONS FOR GRAIN ELEVATOR DURING VISIT TO THE PACIFIC COAST

Sir Henry Thornton and Canadian National Engineers Will Confer on Big Syndicate's Project in Vancouver Monday.

Valentine Quinn, representative of a syndicate having ramifications all over Europe whose associates include the leading grain men of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and other countries will meet Sir Henry Thornton again Monday at Vancouver when details of the erection of the elevator by the syndicate he represents at Ogden Point will be discussed. Engineers of the C.N.R. and officials will be present. C. P. W. Schwengers, president of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce, will probably also attend.

#### WORKMAN KILLED

Port Arthur, Ont., Aug. 8.—William Diggins, twenty-three, married, was killed in the grinding machinery in the Provincial Paper Company's mill plant here late yesterday. A widow and one child survive him.

## Mayor Sees Victoria Stepping Right Ahead

"Conferences with Sir Henry Thornton to-day have been most satisfactory in every particular," said Mayor J. Carl Pendry, who met the president of the Canadian National Railway and officials in company with directors of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce this morning. "The sympathy shown in the projects for Victoria new before him is encouraging for the city. Concrete plans for developments in this city, new under consideration, point to sound progress and expansion of Victoria industrially. The old town is going to step right ahead."

The Victoria elevator is to be built (Concluded on page 2)

## BRITISH STEAMSHIP LINE OFFERS TO CARRY MIGRANTS TO CANADA AT \$40 A PIECE

Montreal, Aug. 8.—Extensive cuts in steamship rates between Europe and Canada will be made by British interests with which W. T. R. Preston, Canadian Government investigator, negotiated in Great Britain. Mr. Preston announced when he disembarked from the liner Melita here this morning. Emigrants will be brought from Great Britain at \$40 a head, cattle will be transported to British ports at \$15 a head instead of \$20, and merchandise rates will be reduced, Mr. Preston said.

He renewed his charge that combine to maintain high ocean rates existed, and added: "The fight against the shipping combine is now on."

## THUG THREATENED VANCOUVER COUPLE

Robbed Man and Wife and Escaped; Took Silver From Another House

Vancouver, Aug. 8.—The burglar who had been invading homes in the west end of this city recently and threatening his victims when disturbed made his appearance at 4.30 this morning at the home of J. Snider, 1925 Nelson Street, where he entered through a bedroom window on the first floor, and after taking the cash from Mr. Snider's trousers pocket, asked Mrs. Snider where her purse was.

An hour later a report came from the home of J. D. McCormick, 1247 Burnaby Street, where the maid informed the police the house had been entered and a set of silver stolen from the dining-room sideboard, and some jewelry from elsewhere in the house. The value of the loss will not be known until the return of Mr. McCormick.

## J. Temple Graves, Writer, of Southern U.S., Died To-day

Washington, Aug. 8.—Colonel John Temple Graves, a widely known Southern writer, died at his home here early to-day, aged sixty-nine. He graduated from the University of Georgia in 1875, after winning a college reputation as a debater. His inclination for oratory continued, and he became known throughout the nation as a speaker of the first rank, a writer and an editor.

## TWO KILLED BY NEW YORK THUGS

New York, Aug. 8.—Detective Richard Hennrich died to-day of bullet wounds suffered Thursday night in a gunfight between police and four gunmen, during which Mrs. Mary Connolly, mother of four children, was killed when she was used as a human shield by one of the gunmen.

Two of the gunmen were captured.

## HAIL IN ONTARIO CAUSE OF LOSS

Owen Sound, Ont., Aug. 8.—A hailstorm of terrific fury broke over a section of the township of Keppel yesterday, leaving damage of many thousands of dollars. Grain in stacks was threshed and standing grain was flattened and fruit and leaves were stripped from trees. While in the area affected water and hail stood on the ground a foot deep in places, a few miles away there was scarcely any rain at all.

## CHILDREN DIE OF STARVATION IN TIPPERARY

Deaths Reported by Mayor of Clonmel; 100 Persons Are Receiving Doles

Dublin, Aug. 8.—Grave conditions exist in Clonmel, the largest town in Tipperary County, according to a report by the mayor to the corporation. "Children have died of starvation," the report says. "Others are dying of illness caused by the prevalent lack of nourishing food."

Recently two women who were found taking potatoes from the garden of the Clonmel Asylum, said they wanted food for their starving children.

Only about 100 persons in Clonmel are receiving employment doles according to the mayor's report. Hundreds are entirely without support.

## GROWTH SHOWN BY VANCOUVER FAIR

Buildings Not Large Enough to Contain All Exhibits; Some Under Canvas

Vancouver, Aug. 8.—The fifteenth annual fair of the Vancouver Exhibition Association was opened at 10 a.m. to-day. In every department the fair will be larger than those of previous years. Every inch of floor space has been taken and the exhibits have overflowed to the grounds, some being sheltered by marquees.

Livestock entries show an increase of approximately forty-five per cent; dairy products thirty-five per cent, and minerals fifty per cent.

Sir Henry Thornton will formally open the exhibition on August 11.

## COAL MINERS IN NOVA SCOTIA ARE TO WORK NEXT WEEK

Gloucester, N.S., Aug. 8.—Maintenance men are given resumption of work in the Cape Breton coal mines on Monday. Within the first few days of the work, it is expected, some 4,000 men will be back at work. The district board of the United Mine Workers and officials of the British Empire Steel Corporation to-day were contemplating study of agreements concerning the 1923 wage rate contained in the six-month contract signed yesterday.

## CHICAGO POLICE TO TRY POSTER ADVERTISING TO REDUCE WAVE OF CRIME

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Chicago has decided to attack crime through advertising. Morgan A. Collins, chief of police, announced to-day that warnings to criminals and to those contemplating crime would be printed in poster form and placed in street cars, elevated trains and other public conveyances.

One poster captioned "You can't win" shows a condemned man being led to the gallows. Another says that "7,000 police are sworn to get you, dead or alive. You'll have to get all the breaks. One little slip means Joliet."

"Advertisement as a weapon against crime is an innovation," Chief Collins said, "but I believe it will do much good. Even if it fails to deter the crooks, it assuredly will awaken the public to an appreciation of the police department."

## SIR HENRY THORNTON OUT TO SPEED UP DEVELOPMENTS HERE

Fast Steamer Line for Canadian National Between Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle Needed; Lumber Assembly Plant at Ogden Point Now a Necessity for Export Trade, He Says.

## RAILWAYS COMPLETE PLANS TO OPEN IMMIGRATION GATES

Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, arrived in Victoria this morning on his annual tour of inspection.

One of his first announcements in connection with the transportation business on the coast was that he considered it "a desirable thing" for the Canadian National Railways to operate a line of fast steamers on the triangular run between Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle, acting as a feeder to the transcontinental line of the railway and dipping down into United States territory for passenger traffic at the source.

## TO SEND MEN TO REPORT ON WEST COAST

Development Will Follow Favorable Recommendation Says Thornton

Railroad President Interested in Information Offered

The sympathy of Sir Henry Thornton in the development of the West Coast of Vancouver Island was enlivened at a conference held at the Chamber of Commerce this morning when C. P. W. Schwengers, president of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce, Claude L. Harrison and Alderman A. E. Todd, presented briefly to the president of the Canadian National Railways the case for the West Coast.

Sir Henry expressed himself as considerably impressed by previous reports on the West Coast and by data submitted to-day.

He promised that within the next month or two he would have a special investigation made and a detailed report drafted by officials of the road, he would send out to the Coast to work in conjunction with the Victoria Chamber of Commerce and would recommend, if the data justified it, such steps as would lead to the development sought on the West Coast of the island.

During the conference particular stress was laid upon the great possibility of developing the fishing now entirely subsidiary to United States ports. It was argued that the fisheries of the West Coast of Vancouver Island would exceed those of Prince Rupert if adequate facilities were provided. The committee felt that in enlisting the sympathy of Sir Henry a great step in the development of the West Coast had been made.

Those behind the project have been busy for some months. Mr. Quinn recently returned from England, and it is understood has made satisfactory arrangements for the floating of debentures in London and in financial centres on the continent. A site of eighty-five acres of land on the south side of the Fraser River near Fort Mann has been secured, and work of construction is to be commenced in December. Completion of the New Westminster and Victoria plants is expected in time for the 1926-27 grain shipping season.

The Victoria elevator is to be built (Concluded on page 2)

## EARTH SHOCKS IN SOUTH CALIFORNIA

Temblors Felt in San Diego Region and Elsewhere Were Slight

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 8.—A slight earthquake was felt here shortly before 3 o'clock this morning. Earthquakes were reported also at San Jacinto and Pemet, according to word received here. No damage was done.

San Jacinto, Cal., Aug. 8.—An earthquake of a few seconds' duration was felt here at 2.15 a.m. to-day. No damage has been reported.

Los Angeles, Aug. 8.—A slight earth shock at 2.15 a.m. to-day was reported to the Santa Fe train dispatcher at San Bernardino. Telephone operators and police headquarters at San Bernardino reported they had not felt the shock.

## Russell Scott Is Now in Asylum

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Russell Scott was taken to the Chester State Hospital for the Criminal Insane to-day to begin serving sentence which saved him from the gallows.

## C.N.R. ASKS LOWER TAXES IN PROVINCE

Railway Heads Tell MacLean B.C. Taxes Higher Than in Other Places

Ask Fixed Scale Per Mile; Cabinet to Consider Full Tax Figures

Reductions in British Columbia's present taxation on railway lines was asked by Graham Bell, Deputy Minister of Railways for Canada, and high officials of the Canadian National Railways at a conference with Hon. J. D. MacLean, Minister of Finance to-day.

The railway experts told Dr. MacLean that British Columbia levies higher taxes on railways than other provinces. This Province, it was explained after the conference, assesses railways at \$18,000 a mile for main lines and \$3,000 a mile for sidings and minor lines. The tax is two per cent. In other provinces, however, a flat rate of taxation per mile is fixed and the Canadian National Railways are anxious that this system should be adopted here.

Dr. MacLean promised full consideration of these arguments which will be laid before the Cabinet in the form of a written memorandum.

## Laborers at Prince Rupert Elevator Strike

Prince Rupert, Aug. 8.—A number of laborers employed by Carter, Helliwell and Company, contractors for the new grain elevator here, went out on strike to-day for higher wages demanding \$5 per day of eight hours.

At the present time the men are receiving from fifty to fifty-five cents an hour on a ten-hour-day basis. The carpenters at the plant are on duty as usual.



**DEODO**  
The Pleasant Deodorant Powder  
A Soothing Powder That Prevents and Destroys  
Body Odors  
Ideal for Underarm and Sanitary Napkins  
PER TIN ..... 75¢

**The Owl Drug Co. Ltd.**  
Campbell Bldg., Port and Douglas  
Prescription Specialists  
W. H. Gland, M.D.  
Phone 136  
Citizens Patronize Your Fair, Aug. 17 to 22

**Broadway Oxfords for Men**  
Some of the Smartest Shoes you've ever seen—in the  
newest lasts and patterns ..... **\$5.50**

**THE ROYAL SHOE STORE**  
636-638 Yates Street

**This Year—Do Your Canning the Easy Way**  
Fruits canned right in the jars—in the Lorain self-regulating oven of  
**The Clark Jewel Gas Range**  
keep the color, firmness and flavor of fresh fruit.  
By this method your work is done in half an hour or so.  
Then the oven of your new gas range finishes the job. See the Display of Clark Jewel Ranges in our Showrooms.

**GAS DEPARTMENT**  
**B. C. ELECTRIC**  
Douglas Street Langley Street  
Citizens Patronize Your Fair, Aug. 17 to 22

**WILL COMPLETE NEGOTIATIONS DURING VISIT TO PACIFIC COAST**

at the Ogden Piers, and will be devoted to the handling of parcel shipments of grain. Victoria is to be given Vancouver terminal rates by the C.N.R., and the grain will be brought here on car barges and grain lighters of the same type as the floating elevator Blatchford now lying in False Creek, Vancouver.

ers on the possibilities of embodying an elevator here—with his Fraser River plans, and these plans are now near consummation. It is the intention of the syndicate to commence construction by December, and have the elevator completed early in 1926.

**FIRE SITUATION PROBABLY WORST IN B.C. HISTORY: 256 OUTBREAKS IN WEEK**

With 145 fires devastating huge areas of timber in the southern interior, fifty outbreaks burning on the Coast and fifteen around Kamloops, British Columbia was face to face to-day with probably the worst forest fire situation in its history.

The week-end fire bulletin issued by the forestry service here shows that no less than 256 new fires have broken out in the Province in the last seven days, bringing the total so far this year up to 1,702. This is far greater than the 1,507 total of this time last year, when the situation was considered grave in the extreme. In 1923 at this time only 874 outbreaks had been reported.

No relief to this grave situation is in sight," P. Z. Caverhill, Chief Forester, stated this afternoon after he had examined reports from his rangers throughout the country. "The weather shows no signs of changing and the whole Province is parched with drought. We have been fortunate so far in avoiding loss to settlements but a wind in required direction at this stage might easily drive fires into nearby habitations. In this situation we are asking the public not to make the task facing the forestry service worse by carelessness in the woods."

No reports were received here to-day from the fire fighters who are battling with the outbreaks around Sooke Lake. Last night, however, the fire was reported past the point where it would be dangerous to the Sooke Lake watershed, barring high winds.

The most serious fire situation is in the interior of the Province, where many large fires are destroying millions of feet of timber. So far 725 fires have broken out south of the main line of the C.P.R.

facturers would start negotiations with the United States to market their produce there. If Canadian manufacturers started negotiations with the United States for a market, it would soon bring Canada to annexation by the republic, he said.

While in London Mr. Preston again attacked the problem of ocean rates, he said, and entered into negotiations with British interests to compound some practical scheme to reduce rates on the North Atlantic. He acted this time without instructions from the Canadian Government, he states, but carried the scheme as far forward as he could. He is convinced, however, that the Canadian Government eventually will have to subsidize a steamship service to carry passengers and freight at lower costs.

"The future of Canada depends on it," he said.

A bigger fleet than the ten ships contemplated under the Petersen contract would be necessary, he thought.

In an interview in Quebec yesterday Mr. Preston said the problem of Atlantic rates had to be solved because, if it were not, Canadian manu-

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See, \$2.48, \$2.20, second; Baby Doll, \$2.12, \$1.84, \$1.56, \$1.28, \$1.00, \$0.72, \$0.44, \$0.16, \$0.00. Sixth race, five and one-half furlongs, claiming, \$500—Twinkle Blue, \$6.15, \$3.75, \$1.35, won; Nick Klien, \$2.40, \$1.40, \$0.80, second; Frank E. L., \$2.70, third. Time 1:05 1-5.

**BOY WHO KILLED FATHER IS HELD**

Warren Vandervoort, 17, Shot Rev. H. Vandervoort in Parkersburg, Iowa

Wounded His Mother; Tells Police He Was Half Asleep at the Time

Allison, Ia., Aug. 8.—Charged with killing his father, Rev. H. Vandervoort, a Methodist Episcopal minister of Parkersburg, Ia., Thursday night, Warren Vandervoort, fifteen, to-day is held here without bail, charged with first degree murder. His mother, who, according to the confession he wrote in his cell, he shot, is here with him, and in a local hospital.

The motive for the crimes has not been entirely established by the authorities. The minister, in his confession, said only there had been numerous dissensions in the family. He and his father had "always been good friends," he said, and in his confession stated and in most of these moods the father and son had stood together against the mother.

According to the story told in the boy's written confession, he bought a rifle Wednesday afternoon in line with previous plans he and his father had made. His confession did not say what the rifle was wanted for.

Taking the rifle home, he took it apart and hid the parts in a tent on the lawn, where he had been sleeping. He then went to his room and slipped into the house and up the stairs and when his father, aroused by the noise, came to his room, the boy fired, killing the minister.

Mrs. Vandervoort, hearing the crack of the rifle, came to the bedroom and when she saw her husband lying on the floor, she fled. She said she only then did I become fully awake and that the crime had been committed while he was "half-asleep."

**SIR H. THORNTON OUT TO SPEED UP DEVELOPMENTS HERE**

the docks to permit of the operation of the lumber assembly plant.

Sir Henry will not make the trip up the Island line running between Victoria and Ladang, but will refer to the matter, he said, in referring to the motive, that are actuating you in attempting to illegally pledge the credit of the city to perform the proposed contract, nor do they question the merits of the deal, but they desire me to state that in their opinion the reason given by the mayor for ignoring the ratepayers' vote, that some other municipality was negotiating regarding the undertaking, cannot be sound, inasmuch as by the said Act this right of our municipality to appropriate and purchase the undertaking is made paramount to all other municipalities and our municipality is required to offer not less than \$700,000 as the total price for the whole undertaking and then if that offer is not accepted by the waterworks company, and arbitration is resorted to, to fix the price, the amount that this city would have to pay under such arbitration is strictly controlled by said act. I am advised that owing to the physical condition of the undertaking the price would be considerably less than \$1,450,000, the amount that you are endeavoring to pledge this municipality to pay.

"Aside, however, from such considerations which might be more or less argumentative, I wish to emphasize that my clients have their complaint against you on the well-established principle of our municipal law, that the credit of this municipality cannot be pledged to finance the undertaking proposed without the approval of the ratepayers. My clients think it would be extremely unwise for them to let this matter pass, as it would establish a dangerous precedent. It would be possible for the city or some future council (without other authority than the Lieutenant-Governor in-Council's consent) to unload the private-owned street railway and electric light system on the city with the ratepayers' consent, by authorizing the same argument that is being made in this instance, to the effect that the revenue derived from the electric light system would be more than pay for the operation of the street railway, and the ratepayers, without their consent, would be throttled the same way that the city of Seattle is being throttled by the system of transportation that is fast becoming obsolete. This you will see is the assertion in another form of the principle of responsible government."

"Another principle on which my clients rely is that the present mayor made a solemn promise to the electorate that he would not attempt to pledge the city to buy out the Esquimalt Waterworks Company without the approval of the ratepayers having been first obtained, and they insist upon this promise being kept. It is unfortunate that under the said act a month must elapse before the courts can be applied to and there is that if you in any way, in the meantime, attempt to frustrate my clients' legal rights, that action will be brought against you individually for damages in the usual way."

**MAYOR UNMOVED**  
Mayor Carl Pendray, upon receipt of the formal notice of the law's delays, expressed no surprise. "When ever Victoria tries to do something constructive it has always been her fortune to meet with similar obstructive tactics," he said.

"I am trying to give Victoria an administration such as would direct the affairs of any large private business."

"Our position on this expropriation is perfectly sound, and as the ratepayers deliver into the circum-

**WATERWORKS INJUNCTION NOTICE SERVED; MAYOR WARNED OF DAMAGE SUITS**

Frank Higgins, K.C., for Unnamed Clients, Warned Mayor, Aldermen and Water Commissioner of Action Against Goldstream Expropriation Without Vote of Ratepayers.

Coupled with thirty days' notice of application to the Supreme Court for an injunction to prevent the city of Victoria from proceeding with expropriation of Goldstream waterworks at a cost of \$1,450,000, until approval of the ratepayers has been received, Frank Higgins, K.C., this morning served Mayor Carl Pendray, the City Council and Water Commissioner Preston with written threats of individual actions, to recover damages on behalf of unnamed clients, "if you in any way, in the meantime, attempt to frustrate my clients' legal rights."

Mr. Higgins asserts that success in expropriation of the Goldstream waterworks, without a vote of the ratepayers, would establish precedent sufficient to enable any future council to take over the city railways, the undertaking of the B.C. Electric Company, and also demands fulfillment of the mayor's pledge of subordination of his action to the ratepayers before it becomes binding on the people.

**PROTEST CREDIT PLEDGE**  
Mr. Higgins' letters of notification is as follows: "I am instructed by a number of property owners and ratepayers of the city of Victoria to give you one month's notice as required by section eleven of the Victoria City Waterworks Amendment Act, 1909, chapter sixty-six, of their intention to bring an action against you in the Supreme Court of British Columbia to have it declared that you are debarred from entering into or performing a proposed contract relating to the purchase by this municipality of the undertaking of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company on the ground that such pledging of the city's credit under such a contract must be carried out by by-law and by Section five of the said act, and forming a proposed contract relating to the purchase by this municipality of the undertaking of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company on the ground that such pledging of the city's credit under such a contract must be carried out by by-law and by Section five of the said act, and forming a proposed 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## Vancouver Island News

**DUNCAN ELKS ARE HOSTS TO KIDDIES**  
**Extra Pupils Create Need for Extensions**

Special to The Times  
Duncan, Aug. 8.—The regular meeting of the Board of School Trustees, Duncan, was held on Wednesday evening, W. Dwyer in the chair. Trustee R. A. Thorpe, who was elected in place of O. C. Brown, resigned, took his seat on the board for the first time and was welcomed by his colleagues. Mr. A. B. Thorpe, principal of the Duncan High School, waited on the board and pointed out that in view of the fact that thirty-four pupils had passed the entrance examinations, and would be coming to high school, he did not feel justified in attempting to carry on with only one assistant. The board decided to add another division in the high school, and are advertising for a male teacher at a salary of \$1,800 per annum to commence Miss E. F. Castley and Miss G. Owens wrote asking for increase in salary from \$900 to \$1,000 per year. These requests were granted.

A contract for the transportation of pupils to and from the Duncan Consolidated School, has been entered into with the Cowichan Garage and Taxi Co. Limited for the ensuing school year, on approximately the same terms as before. Five buses at \$142.50 per week.

The board passed a resolution of appreciation to the principals of the high and public schools on the recent past examinations.

Tenders are being called for painting the interior of the high school. The Superintendent of Education has been invited to formally open the new school on or about September 8.

The regular meeting of the Municipal Council of North Cowichan was held on Thursday, Reeve John N. Evans in the chair and all councillors present.

The new Board of School Trustees for North Cowichan waited on the council with new plans for additions to the school. The council, to meet the necessity for increased accommodation, the council tentatively approved the plan as outlined, but the matter will be taken up with the Department of Education before any further action is taken. The usual routine business was transacted.

Violent deaths in Seattle  
Seattle, Aug. 8.—Cecil McKenzie, a city fireman, was killed, another was severely injured and four others were bruised as the result of a fire truck here crashing into a telephone pole while answering a fire call yesterday. F. G. Peterson died here yesterday from injuries sustained when an auto truck he was driving collided with a street car on Thursday. Peterson's death brought the total traffic fatalities in Seattle this year to thirty-nine.

Part of London  
May Be Opened  
To Biggest Ships

London, Aug. 8.—Tourists in England and a few years hence may be able to begin their hurried sightseeing of the Old World by walking from the gangplank into the historic Tower of London, as the plan for a new bridge across the Thames to accommodate the largest passenger vessels. The port council's engineers recently submitted a report declaring that the river could be made available for large tonnage ships as far as the Tower Bridge for a comparatively moderate sum, and that there is sufficient property available at the bridge to warrant building docks there.

The council has not yet completed its plans, but it appears likely that action will be taken when trade conditions are better. The project would require about three years. The river would be dredged from Tilbury to the tower, a distance of about twenty miles, at a cost of approximately \$2,000,000, or about \$5,700,000.

Public and commercial sentiment seems to favor the project, although there is certain to be hostility from the railroads and other interests dependent upon coastal haulage.

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Toronto, Aug. 8.—Margaret Walker, eighty-one, a tailor, was found dead in her room yesterday. She had been missing from work for a week and her employers had investigated. Police express the opinion she died a week ago.

Wilmington, Aug. 8.—George Gray, former United States Senator from Delaware and retired judge of the United States circuit court of appeals, died at his home here yesterday. He was eighty-five years old.

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Houston, Tex., Aug. 8.—Four fresh cases of foot and mouth disease in two contiguous spots were found near South Houston. Inmates, federal experts in charge of disease-eradicating work in the area south of Houston. The cases were found in the open range, immediately 119 infected animals were destroyed.

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STATUE OF VIRGIN  
IS SAID TO OPEN  
AND CLOSE EYES

Throngs Who Visit Church in  
Dalmatian Village Declare  
Miracle Has Been Seen

Vienna, Aug. 8.—Dalmatia, rich in scenic beauty, but poor in sensational events, now has real sensation, which attracts thousands of curious people every day. It is the wooden statue of the Holy Virgin in the Franciscan Church of Ragusa, which, people say, began moving her eyes not long ago and has since been seen opening and shutting them by tens of thousands of pious and curious spectators, who crowd into the church to witness the wonder.

The statue in the Franciscan Church of Ragusa, a famous building of the thirteenth century, was made by a wood carver in Bergamo in 1576, weighs 600 pounds and has eyes of glass. It has always been an object of adoration to the women of the little Adriatic harbor town and stands surrounded by burning candles, which the pious worshippers lit at her feet to obtain the fulfillment of their wishes.

It was on the afternoon of June 15, when several Ragusan girls, who had come to the church to pray, suddenly noticed that the statue slowly opened and closed the glass eyes. Terrified, they ran out of the church and told the people on the market square in front what had happened. The news spread like wildfire, and toward evening the church was literally stormed by thousands. And all of them saw the statue open and shut its eyes.

The police had great difficulty in emptying the church and kept it closed till next morning at 4 o'clock, when numerous persons, who had camped in the open air, had to be admitted. Since then the crowds of visitors never have abated, and every one of them is convinced firmly that he or she has seen the eyes move. In fact the crowds have become quite international, because many English, French and Italian tourists, who happened to be in Dalmatia when the miracle of the event spread along the coast, hurried to Ragusa to see with their own eyes. Among them are representatives of all creeds, and as many visitors stay for a couple of days, because they want to make sure that they were not misled by their imagination, the hotels and pensions are full to overflowing.

While the pious believers are convinced that they are confronted by a wonder, the more critical observers believe that the moving of the eyes of the statue is nothing but a general psychosis, to which every person entering the church falls a victim. The municipal council of the town decided to name a commission of investigation, but nobody is in a hurry about it, as Ragusa has never before had a time in which the money flowed in so easily and quickly.

BRITISH OUTLAYS ARE  
TO BE REDUCED

London, Aug. 8.—Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, during a discussion of national economy in the House of Commons yesterday, said the time had come to call "a decisive halt" in national expenditure.

The economy discussion occupied most of yesterday's session.

The Chancellor announced that Lord Colwyn, who is a member of several Government committees; the Earl of Bradford and Lord Chalmers, former Governor of Ceylon and Under-secretary for India, would form an expert committee to review the expenditures of the army, navy and air force.

"Reductions can and will be made," Mr. Churchill said.

While the Chancellor deprecated any "visionary hope of vast reductions," he significantly added: "The day may come, if the nation does not prosper, when its whole scale of living must be reduced. If and when that day comes Parliament must lay the burden equally and simultaneously upon all classes."

FIRE LOSSES

Toronto, Aug. 8.—Fire losses in Canada during the week ended August 5 was estimated by The Monetary Times at \$349,575, compared with \$512,500 during the previous week and \$235,900 during the corresponding week last year.

ANNOUNCING THE ARRIVAL  
OF  
The New Fall Models in  
"Nemo-flex"Undergarments for  
Women

The Famous House of Nemo announce the name of "NEMO-FLEX," a complete range of new Girdles, Brassieres and Combinations. Exquisitely dainty garments of elegant brocades and novelty fabrics—everyone designed to provide a proper foundation for the straight line gowns now in vogue. Among the many "Nemo-Flex" styles and models you will find a garment exactly suited to your individual needs. Come in and see them.

Corsets, \$3.50 to \$10.50 Per Pair  
Girdles, \$4.75 to \$9.50  
Brassieres, \$1.25 to \$3.25  
Combinations, \$4.25 to \$6.25

PRIVATE FITTING ROOMS

Angus Campbell &amp; Co. Ltd.

1010 Government Street

Three Plans For  
Mosul Are Debated

Geneva, Aug. 8.—Three alternative solutions are proposed by the special commission appointed by the League of Nations to recommend a settlement of the Mosul boundary, now in dispute between Britain and Turkey, in its report, which was presented to the League yesterday.

The first proposal is that the disputed district in the Mosul area should become a League of Nations mandate for about twenty-five years and that provision should be made to meet the desire of the Kurds in administration.

The second solution offered is that, should the mandate over Iraq, which Britain holds under the League of Nations, terminate after four years, as provided in the treaty of 1922-23 between Britain and Iraq, then the majority of the population of the disputed area would prefer Kurdish sovereignty to that of the Arab state of Iraq, and the territory, therefore, should go to Turkey.

The third solution is that if the council of the League should prefer partition of the territory, the commission recommends the establishment of the lesser Zab River, a tributary of the Tigris, which flows into that stream between Mosul and Bagdad, as the line of demarcation.

The report of the commission will be considered at a meeting of the Council of the League September 2.

J. J. COLE DIED IN  
INDIANAPOLIS HOTEL

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 8.—J. J. Cole, president and general manager of the Cole Motor Car Company, died in the Claypool Hotel here shortly before last midnight.

BOY LOST LIFE

Winnipeg, Aug. 8.—When a shotgun he was carrying accidentally exploded, the trigger having caught on a wire fence, Harold Parr, 14, living on a farm near Winnipeg, was instantly killed yesterday.

PREVENT  
FOREST  
FIRES  
IT PAYS

Small  
Recipes  
Not Easy

So far only two women have sent recipes for small cakes. It is sent on to a young bride who is teaching herself to cook. Such recipes are harder to get than for large cakes.

If you have any good recipes we know this new book will be most grateful to have them.

Pacific Milk

Head Office, Vancouver  
Factories at Ladner and  
Abbotsford, B.C.

SHAW IN STAINED GLASS

London, Aug. 8.—George Bernard Shaw, heard and all, is one of the figures portrayed in a stained glass window recently unveiled at the Ethical Church in Baywater in the Hyde Park district. Shaw's companions in the window are Anatole France, and Saint Joan, the glass being intended to depict the relation of the three through the historical works of Shaw and France woven around the character and life of the Maid of Orleans.

In the window design there is also a British soldier bidding two sticks into the form of a cross in response to Joan's appeal as she was being burned, this being one of the incidents of her execution recorded in most of the stories of the life of the fighting French heroine.



## Victoria Daily Times

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1925

Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday by  
THE TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY LIMITED  
Office Corner Broad and Fort Sts.

Business Office (Advertising) Phone 1090  
Circulation Phone 3345  
Editorial Office Phone 45

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

To France, Belgium, etc. \$1 per month  
City delivery \$1 per month  
By mail (exclusive of postage)  
Canada, Great Britain and United States \$5 per annum

## WISE AND PROGRESSIVE

## BY TAKING OVER THE

## Esquimalt Waterworks

The city has secured control of the water supply of Greater Victoria which it has shared with a private company. It will be able to dispose of the absurd condition of being unable legally to furnish water to the large number of its citizens west of the harbor, who while taxed to maintain the city's waterworks system have had to take their water from the Esquimalt company. It will for ever avert the prospect of the market for the city's water being confined to its present restricted limits, with a private company in control of not only an important part of our own municipality as far as the commodity is concerned, but also of the growing districts of Saanich and Oak Bay.

Mayor Pendray has acted wisely, courageously and far-sightedly. What he has just done should have been done fifteen years ago, before the city embarked upon the costly Sooke Lake project which has cost four times as much as we would have needed at that time for the purchase of the Esquimalt Waterworks. It was clear enough then that notwithstanding the action of the city in committing itself to the Sooke Lake enterprise, some day it would have to acquire the Esquimalt system, if for no other reason than to supply the western part of Victoria with city water, and to get rid of a competitor who might obtain control of the water supply of Saanich and Oak Bay.

According to the terms under which the Esquimalt Waterworks will be taken over, the transaction will cost the city nothing. That is to say, the assured revenues are sufficient to meet the stipulated price, while the city also becomes the beneficiary of the recent sale of timber for \$400,000 from the company's property. It is a capital bargain for the city. Such an opportunity will not present itself again. The growth of Victoria west of the harbor as well as that of Esquimalt district; the industrial expansion which is bound to occur in that section if this community is to thrive at all, and any arrangement to supply water between the Esquimalt Waterworks Company and Saanich and Oak Bay, would vastly increase the value of the company's investment a few years hence and Victoria would have to pay it. We bungled our business badly in this respect fifteen years ago, largely through listening to boomsters who now have become incurable pessimists. Let us not bungle again.

We gather from Mayor Pendray's remarks at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday that the city will deal with neighboring municipalities in a generous spirit in the supply of water. This is not merely a desirable thing to do in the interests of neighborly relations, but it is an economic necessity. An adequate supply of water for Saanich, for example, is as important to Victoria as it is to that municipality. In its own economic interests Victoria should do its utmost to promote the agricultural development of Saanich as one of its most promising assets, and in no way can this be done so effectively as by providing that district with an adequate supply of water on reasonable terms.

## A BLUE RUIN PICNIC

IT IS STRANGE THAT the joyous hours which one invariably associates with picnics should have been clouded at the Willows Beach Wednesday afternoon by the doleful utterances of representatives of a political party which is basing its appeal for support at the forthcoming general election upon a policy of blue ruin and general mourning. In order to cheer those who listened to Dr. Tolmie and Mr. Dickie and marveled at their new economic doctrines we quote an opinion of conditions in this country from a recent state-

ment issued by the Canadian Bank of Commerce. It says in part:

"There is a good deal of optimism in the air, for the manufacturing industries show considerable activity. There is a growing conviction that business will settle down to a fairly long term of quiet but steady growth. The present conditions of business, in fact, should inspire every Canadian with confidence."

People who have dealings with banks know that financial institutions are not easily excited. They have a way of going right to the point in their search for facts. Nor are they satisfied with anything less than facts. Political manoeuvre forms no part of their trading policies. Let him who doubts the statement try and negotiate a loan on a political promise or prediction. Consequently we prefer the view of one of our leading banking concerns to that expressed either by Dr. Tolmie or Mr. Dickie. They look at the country from the wrong end of the telescope—a political telescope at that.

## A DECISION IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

## IN REFUSING A BEER-

selling license to a newly-constructed hotel at the Gorge Liquor Commissioner Davidson has taken a course which the majority of the people of this district will heartily approve. The premises are situated almost at the entrance to one of our most popular amusement parks where thousands of children congregate all the summer long. The object which the sponsors of the undertaking had in mind is no business of the Liquor Control Board or of the Province. They will have to regard it as a speculation which, as far as beer-selling privileges are concerned, has not turned out as they would have liked it to turn out. The fact that a district voted in favor of an extension of the provision of the Liquor Control Act does not imply that no regard shall be paid to certain protective considerations. Mr. Davidson is to be commended for his decision—a decision, it should be noted, that is absolutely final.

## THERE IS ANOTHER MENACE

COUNT ANTONIO CIPICCO, an Italian Fascist senator, told the Institute of Politics yesterday that France has succeeded Germany as the world's menace because of her policies in Northern Africa. If this or any similar contention exists in political Italy, or in any other country, it is much better that it should be made public and discussed, even though the world has not yet arrived at that stage when it will talk first and fight after—if necessary. But it appears strange that an Italian politician of the Fascist school should come all the way to the New World to complain of French imperialism when he himself obviously subscribes to a much greater menace. For the two serious modern cankers in the social structure of the world are Mussolinism and Bolshevism—the two differing but little in principle.

## WHAT FIGURES SHOW

## SPEAKERS AT THE CON-

servative picnic on Wednesday afternoon were very careful to avoid all figures in their generalities about the trade and commerce of this country—as between Great Britain and the United States. There is an excellent reason why they should shy at such statistics. The story they tell is very different from the arguments that Mr. Meighen and his colleagues use in support of their plea for higher customs duties. Here are the import and export figures for the interchange with the United States covering the last three years:

## Imports

1922 1923 1924  
\$585,700,253 \$670,868,112 \$670,180,000

## Exports

1922 1923 1924  
\$394,280,570 \$423,885,067 \$429,275,635

It will be seen from these figures that the unfavorable trade balance has been gradually growing less under the policies of the King Government. In the year ending June 30 it had dropped to \$88,044,445—the first time it had touched the eight-figure mark in more than a decade. In the years 1920 and 1921, the two last years of Tory policies, the unfavorable balance was fairly steady at \$300,000,000 each year!

Our trade with Great Britain, which Mr. Meighen would curtail by abolishing the British preference, shows a particularly healthy condition. In 1924 we sold the Old Country goods to the value of \$377,478,714 and incurred a liability of only \$150,467,437. In the year ending June 30 this business showed exports to the value of \$393,740,608 and imports amounting to \$153,456,610—a

favorable trade balance for the two years of no less than \$437,295,275. Mr. Meighen's policy would destroy much of this lucrative business.

## THE LONG WAIT

## IF ANY DOUBT HAS RE-

cently existed about the sanity of the ex-Kaiser of Germany, he seems to have taken the most effective course of dispelling it himself. He has just given an extraordinary interview to a Budapest newspaper in which he is quoted as saying:

"My whole life and work have been directed by the will of God, and that is why now holy calm pervades me. The so-called democracy of to-day means death to a nation. It is an inadequate form of government, and the people within their hearts prefer a monarchy, or one-man rule. I trust in the character and fidelity of the German people. They are waiting, and so am I."

Here is Wilhelm Hohenzollern revealed once more as the prize hypocrite of the century. He is also Bourbonsque in his ego, undoubtedly the last dying kick of Prussianism's author. The German people may be waiting for something. The revolution may not have completed its work. But they are not waiting for Wilhelm.

## CANCER TO BE DISCUSSED BY AUTHORITY

## SOME TIME AGO A DIS-

tinguished writer said that one of the most hopeful features about recent discussions on the subject of cancer was that many prominent medical men had confessed that its cause and cure still left the scientific mind a comparative blank. He saw in this candid confession more hope for suffering humanity than in the placing of too much reliance on the numerous claims of new and important discoveries that are made from time to time. It at least assured a constant striving by the medical profession to wrest this secret from Nature. And a day will no doubt dawn when the terrors of this frightful malady will vanish before the march of scientific achievement. Until then, however, it is perhaps all to the good that the investigator take the uninitiated into his confidence as much as possible in order to give him the benefit of progressive discoveries as far as they are known to bear effectively on the question. With this in mind it will be of interest to the people of Victoria to learn that Dr. F. L. Hoffman, considered an outstanding international authority on cancer research, will discuss the subject in an address to be given at the Memorial Hall next Thursday night. To this general public is cordially invited.

## WHO'S WHO IN HISTORY TO-DAY

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8

CHARLES A. DANA, noted American journalist, was born at Hinsdale, N.H., on August 8, 1819. He was one of the leaders of the Brook Farm Association, and later was connected with The New York Tribune for fifteen years. His greatest reputation, however, and one which has given him a high and permanent place in journalism, was achieved as editor and owner of The New York Sun.

GEORGE CANNING, distinguished English statesman and orator, a leading figure in the political life of the nation for more than thirty years, died on August 8, 1827. He was president of the board of control, and twice served as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. His death occurred shortly after his election as Premier.

NELSON A. MILES, American general, was born at Westminster, Mass., on August 8, 1839. He served as a volunteer in the Army of the Potomac throughout the Civil War, attained the rank of major-general. Entering the regular army later as a colonel, he became a major-general, and subsequently lieutenant-general. He conducted several campaigns against hostile Indians in the West, and during the Spanish-American War led a successful expedition to Porto Rico.

## SUNDAY, AUGUST 9

HENRY V, King of England, was born on August 9, 1386. In Shakespeare's play of that name, he is represented as having been wild and dissolute as his youth, but that is now said to be on doubtful authority. As a king he has been described as able, energetic and brave. Invading France, he gained the brilliant victory of Agincourt, and later, by the Peace of Troyes, was accepted by the French as regent and heir of France.

ISAAC WALTON, noted English author, known as "the Father of Angling," was born on August 9, 1593. He is famous for his "Complete Angler," a book which has been a source of joy and life to the angler.

SIR JOHN WENTWORTH, American-born English colonial official, the last royal governor of New Hampshire, was born at Portsmouth, N.H., on August 9, 1737. He was a loyalist during the Revolution, and afterward was Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

Love's sweetest meanings are unspoken, the full heart knows no rhetoric of words. —Boswell.

## WORDS OF WISE MEN

They are slaves that dare not be in the fight with two or three. —Lowell.

Every absurdity has a champion to defend it, for error is always talkative. —Goldsmith.

Reason is only the art of ridicule—not to ridicule the test of truth. —Warburton.

There are no concealed fires that do not break out in the ordinary circumstances of life. —Addison.

A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying in other words that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday. —Pope.

Practicalness of temper will generally characterize those who are negligent of the duties of life. —Blair.

A crowd is not a company, and faces are but a gallery of pictures, where there is no love. —Bacon.

A jest is a very serious thing. —Churchill.

The value of a thought cannot be told. —Boswell.

Truth is everlasting, but our ideas of truth are not. Theology is but our present idea of truth classified and arranged. —Beecher.

Shallow men believe in luck; strong men believe in cause and effect. —Emerson.

The flower of sweetest smell is shy and lowly. —Wordsworth.

## Other People's Views

Letters addressed to the Editor and intended for publication must be short and legible. The longer an article the more likely it is to be omitted. The Editor reserves the right to publish or not to publish any article. The publication or rejection of articles is a matter entirely at the discretion of the Editor. No responsibility is assumed by the paper for MSS. submitted to the Editor.

## DUNCAN CLUB LICENSE

To the Editor:—In the B.C. Gazette of August 6, 1925, over the signature of Wm. Sloan, Provincial Secretary, was published a notice that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council has been pleased to approve of the following regulation of the Liquor Control Board, to be known as Regulation No. 32:—Whereas the Cowichan Municipal Club, Duncan, being the holder of club license No. 149, have made application to the Liquor Control Board for the transfer of such license to the said club license No. 149 from the premises named therein, namely, the Helen Building, Trunk Road, Duncan, to the premises known as the Old School House, Duncan, B.C.

In a public school text book entitled "How to Be Healthy," authorized by the Ministry of Education for B.C., there is a chapter on "Alcohol and Animals." In it we are told that Dr. Hodge, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Toronto, conducted certain experiments to find out whether the use of alcohol stunted the growth of animals or not. He first secured two pairs of puppies, all healthy and active. He called them Bum, Tipsey, Nig and Topsy. The four dogs were treated exactly alike except that the two puppies which were given alcohol were called Tipsey and Topsy. The four dogs were treated exactly alike except that the two puppies which were given alcohol were called Tipsey and Topsy. The four dogs were treated exactly alike except that the two puppies which were given alcohol were called Tipsey and Topsy.

## THE WEATHER

The weather station operated by the Burgess Battery Company, Ltd., 2025 W. 22nd St., has installed a record amateur daylight directive short wave antenna system. This reflector antenna system, which is in one direction has just been completed, and while it has not been accurately tuned some preliminary tests are very encouraging. In the early afternoon of July 19, 2BRB, Brooklyn, N.Y., and 46A, Atlanta, Ga., were worked on both regular vertical and horizontal beams. The results of the tests are as follows:—

Extensive tests are now being made to tune the reflector and determine its field strength, but these preliminary tests show that it can concentrate and reflect a comparatively small amount of energy and still produce strong signals at distant points. It indicates that there are many possibilities in directional radio.

The reflector in question is sixty feet wide, thirty feet high and twenty feet deep, and is suspended so that it can be turned through 180 degrees, thus making it possible to turn it for sending signals in all directions.

## W. W. PECK, Secretary.

British Columbia Prohibition Association, Aug. 7, 1925.

## AGAINST IT

To the Editor:—Re acquisition of Esquimalt Water Works by expropriation and objections to it.

1. We, the Citizens of Victoria, have all the water we need for the next twenty or thirty years without it.

2. A private corporation can handle any utility more effectively and economically than any municipal corporation.

3. The B.C. Electric Company remain the dominating factor for the next twenty years to the terms of their agreement with said company.

4. The value of the contract for the water works is problematical, very doubtful and may be termed negligible for the more valuable water works heretofore and to be.

5. As it will accelerate the "run off" and evaporation loss will be magnified. The contractors will take the timber off if it pays them, if not, we have assumed a risk of its being destroyed by fire, in which event the contract has no value.

6. We had the right to demand from the Esquimalt waterworks water at six cents per thousand gallons as and when we needed it, a most valuable commodity. I doubt a most valuable commodity that for anywhere. This valuable right the Council have literally thrown away.

The implication believed to be behind its acquisition is to get a monopoly of all the water in the vicinity so as to be able to compel the water companies to pay the price set by Victoria free from Esquimalt Waterworks competition and to be

## KIRK'S Wellington

1212 Broad St. Phone 139

## TEA

The Triumph of Export Tea Blending Sold by Grocers Throughout Canada

## Continental Casualty Co.

804 BAYWARD BLDG.

The public is warned against dealing with other than local authorized agents.

SIDNEY Q. RIDEN, General Manager.

Phone 2777. Established Locally 16 Years

able to squeeze them into a greater Victoria, which cannot be done, for any careful observer can see that the letters with a keynote at the top of the map. The map of British Columbia will be ready for distribution next April.

The object of the Automobile Club in printing a map of this nature is to be able to plan tourist trips in advance. They will show the route and also give an idea of how long it will take to make the journey.

Another idea of this map is to influence the tourists to leave the main highways and visit points of interest. According to Mr. Salisbury the majority of the tourists when they leave California for the North start off on the Pacific Highway and keep to it until they reach their destination. The Southern Automobile Club is anxious to get the tourists to branch off and visit many of the interesting spots.

In the main office of the club in Los Angeles is exhibited ten volumes of photographs which hold about 8,000 pictures. These are for public use and cover as far North as British Columbia and South to Mexico. During their tour on Vancouver Island they will shoot between 200 and 300 pictures.

There is a greater trend of California motorists to British Columbia this year, stated Mr. Salisbury. The Automobile Club of Southern California has 100,000 members and fifty-five per cent of this number have signified their intention of coming North this season. Motorists from South want to go to a country where they can see plenty of water, waterfalls, big timber, green shrubbery and flowers.

If this absorption is disallowed, and being such a splendid investment, it can be no hardship for the present owners to retain it, but if they must sell, the logical buyers are the B.C. Electric and surrounding municipalities.

The question of the value of the distribution system, of the need for necessary enlargements, extensions and renewals is a big one.

I am ready to join with others (who may side with me) in obtaining an injunction, if only for the purpose of having the question thoroughly threshed out.

JOHN DEAN.

## SUCCESSFUL TESTS

WITH DIRECTED LOW

POWER SHORT WAVES

Amateur Experiments Indicate Great Possibilities

The amateur station operated by the Burgess Battery Company, Ltd., 2025 W. 22nd St., has installed a record amateur daylight directive short wave antenna system. This reflector antenna system, which is in one direction has just been completed, and while it has not been accurately tuned some preliminary tests are very encouraging. In the early afternoon of July 19, 2BRB, Brooklyn, N.Y., and 46A, Atlanta, Ga., were worked on both regular vertical and horizontal beams. The results of the tests are as follows:—

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## ROUTING OFFICIALS FROM LARGEST AUTO CLUB HERE ON TOUR

C. B. Salisbury and J. B. Roberts, Los Angeles, Mapping Whole of Province

Ceph B. Salisbury, manager of the routing bureau of the Automobile Club of Southern California, and J. B. Roberts, of the routing bureau of the same club are visitors in the city to-day. Both officials have their headquarters at Los Angeles.

The officials are here to make a tour of the whole of British Columbia by automobile for the purpose of making what they describe as a recreation or outing map of the Province. They are now on their way up the Island, and will go as far North as Strathcona National Park. They will note the places of interest, including campsites, hotels, post offices, all small towns, scenic features, where boats can be hired, and all game reserves. Following their tour of the Island they will cover the remainder of the Province.

On these maps are printed all the main features of the country, while all the game that can be secured in the different districts are shown on the map in red ink. The other subjects such as hotels, camp sites and interesting scenic spots are all printed in black ink. A keynote at the top of the map. The map of British Columbia will be ready for distribution next April.

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JOHN DEAN.

## VICTORIA SCHOOL SECOND IN CADET HONORS FOR B.C.

University Close Behind Leaders and Tied With 72nd of Vancouver

The annual cadet inspection in British Columbia, which was made in May and June, finds the King Edward high school of Vancouver leading the list, with a total of 890 points out of a possible 1,000. The University school of Victoria took second place in the race for honors, tied with the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, another Vancouver battalion. The results of the inspections throughout the province, announced to-day, are as follows:

King Edward High School, Vancouver, 890; University School, Victoria, 850; North West School, Victoria, 850; Technical School, Vancouver, 820; "E" Company, 810; Mission Cadet Corps, Mission, 765; Alexandra School, Vancouver, 760; Irish Fusiliers Cadet Corps, Vancouver, 750; Victoria School, Victoria, 750; General Gordon School, Vancouver, 730; Britannia High School, Vancouver, 720; Aberdeen School, Vancouver, 720; Victoria High School, Victoria, 720; Gilmour Avenue School, Burnaby, 720; Armstrong Cadet Corps, Armstrong, 720; Kitilano High School, Vancouver, 710; Sixth Field Co., C.E., North Vancouver, 710; Sir James Douglas School, Victoria, 710; Lamson Street School, Esquimalt, 710; J. D. Trapp Technical School, West Westminster, 705; South Park School, Victoria, 700; Chilliwack Public School, Chilliwack, 695; Technical School, Vancouver, 690; Seaxsmith School, South Vancouver, 680; Cecil Rhodes School, Vancouver, 680; Victoria Company, Boys' Naval Brigade, Victoria, 680; Central School, Vancouver, 680; Lord Nelson School, Vancouver, 665; King George High School, Vancouver, 660; Model School, Vancouver, 660; Kitilano School, Vancouver, 655; Oakland School, Victoria, 650; Grantview School, Vancouver, 645; Henry Hudson School, Vancouver, 640; Victoria West School, Victoria, 640; Simon Fraser School, Vancouver, 640; Livingstone School, Vancouver, 640; Connaught High School, Westminster, 630; Quadra Street School,

**Does Golf Cost You More than Life Insurance?**

## Lost Ball!

"THAT'S the third ball I've lost to-day," says Smith; "and they were good, new balls, too!"

Good golf balls cost 75 cents to \$1.00 or more. If you lost only one ball per game, at \$1.00 each, playing but one game per week during the season of, say, six months, it would cost you more than what you would pay for \$1000 worth of profit-participating life insurance in the



DAVID SPENCER LIMITED

Store Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday, 1 p.m. Saturday, 6 p.m.

Citizens Patronize Your Fair, Aug. 17 to 22

Citizens Patronize Your Fair, Aug. 17 to 22

# First Consignment of Women's New Fall Coats Has Arrived



## New Paisley Novelty Overblouses \$8.95

Blouses made of a heavy crepe-like material in pretty all-over Paisley patterns. They have short sleeves and V neck finished with tie of self material or plain shade crepe de Chine; long straight styles in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42. Priced at ..... **\$8.95**  
—Blouses, First Floor

## Imported All Wool Cardigans, \$12.90

Cardigans of medium weight yarn, very suitable for Summer wear; shown with plain sleeves and striped or patterned body, finished with two pockets. Shades are orange and brown, grey and pink and grey and blue. Priced at, each ..... **\$12.90**  
—Sweaters, First Floor

## Plain and Shot Crepes

Regular \$1.50 a Yard For **59c**

A nice quality material of silk and cotton mixture, shown in plain and shot effects, makes up well in dresses, very economical. Good selection of shades. Regular \$1.50 on sale for, a yard ..... **59c**  
—Silks, Main Floor

## Lace and Insertion, 25c to \$2.75 Yard

A splendid assortment of choice Guipure Lace in lovely patterns and perfect quality; comes in all widths in both lace and insertion. Priced from, a yard... **25c** to ..... **\$2.75**  
—Laces, Main Floor



## New Fall Coats Make Their First Appearance in Our Mantle Department

The arrival of our first shipment of New Fall Coats reminds us that the demand for Autumn styles is only a few weeks away. We therefore announce this early arrival, knowing you will be eager to see the styles that Fashion has planned for you during the coming season.

Styles are considerably different from last season, the Ripple Flare being greatly in favor. This and many other smart features add distinctiveness to all models. The favorite cloths include marvella, French velour, suedine, broadcloth, needlecloth, bolivia, Kashmir, velvet, and veldine. Fur Trimming will be much featured, such as sable, opossum dyed to match cloth, mink, squirrel, thibet, fox and beaver.

The shades will comprise plum, oxblood, tangier, toucan, falcon, plover, church purple, cuckoo, tobas, black, wine and many other favorites.

You are invited to call and inspect this first consignment in our Mantle Department.

## Children's Coats at \$4.75

A few odd sizes in small coats, neat styles, in shades of fawn, grey and navy, for the ages 4 to 6 years. On sale for, each... **\$4.75**  
Red Reefer Coats with brass buttons and lined throughout, suitable for either boys or girls. Just a few in sizes for 6 and 8 years of age. Special price ..... **\$4.75**  
—Children's Wear, First Floor

## Women's Neckwear

Fancy Collars, Ties and Scarves

Novelty Lace and Fancy Collars in new designs and colorings, made from lace, organdie, linen and suede. Regular \$2.00 values on sale for ..... **98c**

Narrow Ties, now popular and greatly worn; shown in all the most desirable shades. On sale for, each ..... **50c**

Printed Crepe de Chine Scarves, very smart appearance, blending all the newest colors. Regular \$3.75, on sale for, each ..... **\$1.98**  
—Neckwear, First Floor

## Girls' Brushed Wool Chappie Coats at \$3.95

We have just received a new shipment of Brushed Wool Chappie Coats in fawn shade. They have very smart collar with one button fastening and two buttons to fasten at the bottom. Sizes for ages of 12 and 14 years. Priced at, each ..... **\$3.95**  
—Children's Wear, First Floor

## Women's Silk Hose

Regular Price \$2.00 For **\$1.29**

Pure Silk Hose with mercerized welt. Reinforced feet and in a fine assortment of popular shades. On sale, a pair ..... **\$1.29**

Gordon Maid Chiffon Hose, with reinforced feet and lisle garter tops. Shown in several popular shades. Sizes 8 1/2 to 10. A pair ..... **\$3.00**

"Kayser" Chiffon Hose, full fashioned with pointed heel and lisle hemmed tops; shades black, gummetal, mauvesque, platinum and treader. A pair ..... **\$2.50**

Pure Thread Silk Hose with reinforced feet and lisle garter welt; all wanted shades. Sizes 8 1/2 to 10. A pair ..... **\$1.50**

Silk and Wool Hose in checks and stripes, in shades to suit all. Sizes 8 1/2 to 10. A pair ..... **\$2.00**  
—Hosiery, Main Floor

JUST ARRIVED

## Gem Dance Folio for 1925

Containing 30 snappy dance numbers, including such hits as "Alabama Bound," "If You Knew Susie," "Melody That Made You Mine," Rose Marie.

All for 60c

—Cecil W. Heaton, Music Department

# August Home Furnishings Sale Many Bargains For Monday

## Tapestries Priced for August Sale

Armure Cloth, a reversible broche tapestry, in colors blue, rose, green and brown. 40 inches wide, on sale, a yard ..... **98c**  
50 inches wide, on sale, a yard ..... **\$1.25**  
Tapestry, 50 inches wide, a serviceable upholstery fabric in excellent designs. August Sale Price, yard, **\$1.79**  
Tapestry, 50 inches wide, in several attractive designs and very superior in quality. Regular price \$3.95 a yard for ..... **\$2.95**  
—Draperies, Second Floor

## August Sale of Fancy Tables



Old English Oak Console Table with mirror. Table is forty-four ins. long. Complete to clear at ..... **\$39.50**  
Two only Walnut Gate Leg Tables, 36-inch top, nicely made. Special, each ..... **\$18.00**  
Library Dining Table, suitable for small room. Has extension top, in solid oak. Regular \$50.00, on sale **\$39.50**  
Mahogany and Walnut End Tables, values to \$18.00, to clear at, each ..... **\$10.50**  
—Furniture, Second Floor

## 1,000 Square Yards of Floor Oilcloth

August Sale, a Sq. Yard. **58c**

Heavy Painted Floor Oilcloth on a heavy canvas back. It is shown in a large range of designs and will wear well. Regular a sq. yard 64c, on sale for ..... **58c**  
—Linoleum, Second Floor

## Sample Pieces of Furniture Priced To Clear Monday

Solid Walnut Spinnet Desk with extension top. One only to clear at ..... **\$27.50**  
One Pair of Mantel Lamps, solid walnut, inlaid beautifully, to clear at, a pair ..... **\$15.00**  
One Set of Solid Fumed Oak Dining-room Chairs, webbed bottoms, leather slip seat, five small and one arm chair. Regular \$50.00 to clear at ..... **\$37.50**  
Golden Oak Rocker, cobble seat, good high back with arms. To clear ..... **\$5.50**  
Brown Reed Lamp, large size with shade, wired ready for use. To clear ..... **\$12.00**  
Brown Reed Glass-top Table, small size. Good value, to clear ..... **\$8.00**  
Brown Reed Settee, four foot six inches long. Good value. One only to clear at ..... **\$10.50**  
Three Oak Sectional Bookcases, light and dark fumed, nicely finished. To clear at, each ..... **\$25.00**  
Fumed Oak Chairs and Rockers with Spanish leather seats and slat backs. Four only to clear at, each ..... **\$12.50**  
—Furniture, Second Floor

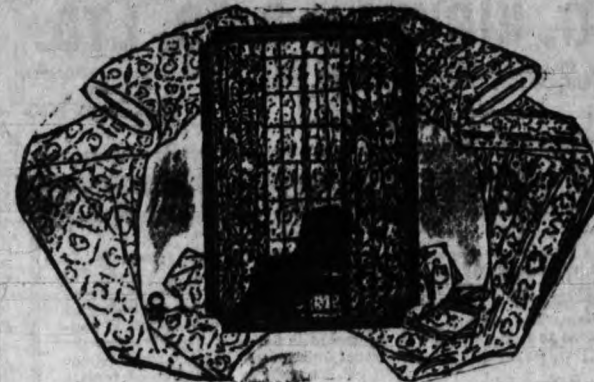
## Two Only Brass Beds at \$23.50 and \$24.50

1 Simmons' Brass Bed, full size, ball corners, five-inch fillers, satin finish. Special to clear ..... **\$23.50**  
1 Simmons' Brass Bed, full size, continuous posts, heavy fillers, satin finish. Special to clear ..... **\$24.50**  
—Furniture, Second Floor

## MATTRESSES

Floor Samples at August Sale Prices

1 Only Simmons Grey Label Mattress, made of layered felt, four foot size. To clear ..... **\$10.00**  
2 Only Simmons Green Label Mattresses, made of high grade felt, guaranteed not to lump; 3-3 size. To clear at ..... **\$15.00**  
1 Only Special White Felt Mattress, all layered cotton; three-quarter size. To clear ..... **\$10.00**  
3 Only High Grade Felt Mattresses, made of best material, fully guaranteed, large size. To clear ..... **\$16.50**  
1 Only Simmons White Label Mattress, made of high grade layered felt; 3-3 size. To clear ..... **\$10.50**  
1 Only Marshall Spring-made Mattress, full size, ventilated, fully guaranteed, covered with heavy striped ticking. To clear ..... **\$30.00**  
—Bedding, Second Floor



## BEAUTIFUL Cretonnes

A Wide Selection For August Sale

Cretonnes suitable for any purpose for which you may desire them. All the newest shades and designs.

Cretonnes, 30 and 36 inches wide, in very fine bedroom chintz designs. August Sale Price, a yard ..... **25c**

Cretonnes, 30 and 36 inches wide. A large selection of fine designs and very durable texture. Regular price 89c, on sale, a yard ..... **65c**

Cretonnes, 30 inches wide, including exclusive block print designs and some fine jute taffetas. Regular prices to \$1.75, on sale for ..... **98c**

Cretonnes, 48 inches wide, very serviceable in quality and in attractive designs and colorings. Regular value 79c, on sale, a yard ..... **50c**  
—Cretonnes, Second Floor



## Handsome Chesterfield Suites On Sale Monday

A Three-piece Chesterfield Suite, upholstered in high grade tapestry, rose and gold. Our own make. The pieces have large pillow arms and are very handsome. Regular price \$325.00 for ..... **\$275.00**

A Three-piece Chesterfield Suite, each piece fitted with Marshall spring cushions upholstered with blue mohair; cushions in figured effect. Regular price \$275.00. August Sale ..... **\$235.00**

A Three-piece Chesterfield Suite, our own make. The pieces have Marshall spring cushions and upholstered with a high grade tapestry. Regular price \$215.00 for ..... **\$175.00**

A Three-piece Chesterfield Suite, covered with two-tone French velvet. Extra well made. Regular price \$225.00 for ..... **\$167.50**

A Three-piece Chesterfield Suite, upholstered with brown mohair, with Marshall spring cushions, covered with silk tapestry. Regular price \$300.00 for ..... **\$265.00**

Three-piece Chesterfield Suite, covered with good grade tapestry. Well made. Reg. price \$200.00 for **\$157.50**

A Walnut Chair and Rocker with deep springs and mohair seat. The pair for ..... **\$35.00**

Overstuffed Chair and Rocker, covered with a rich material, very plain. The pair on sale for ..... **\$65.00**  
—Furniture, Second Floor

## Axminster Rugs

With Rich Deep Pile for August Sale

These are from our regular stock and are remarkable values. Barrymore Axminsters in handsome designs.

Size 4.6x7.6. On sale for ..... **\$16.50**  
Size 6.0x9.0. On sale for ..... **\$28.50**  
Size 6.9x10.6. On sale for ..... **\$34.50**  
Size 9.0x10.6. On sale for ..... **\$45.50**  
Size 9.0x9.0. On sale for ..... **\$39.75**  
Size 9.0x12.0. On sale for ..... **\$49.75**  
—Carpet, Second Floor





# Specials for Monday

Orange Pekoe Tea, first pick- 50c  
Lever's Lifebuoy Soap, per 7 1/2c  
Dunlop & Blackwell's Famous Malt Vinegar. We have both brown and white malt. Real White Malt Vinegar is something new, just picture making your pickles with pure White Malt Vinegar. The Vinegar we should exercise the greatest care in selecting Vinegar. The Vinegar we have the C. & B. and the H. O. K. guarantee of purity to the last drop. Regular price, ordinary bottle, 25c. Monday 20c  
Bottle, regular 95c. Monday 80c

Van Ami Powder, per 12 1/2c  
P. & G. White Naptha Soap, 23c  
H. O. KIRKHAM & CO. LTD.  
612 Fort St. Butcher and Provision 5521-5530  
Fruits 5523 Fish Dept. 5521  
Citizens Patronize Your Fair, Aug. 17 to 22

## A Sure Relief for Women's Disorders

Orange Lily is a certain relief for all disorders of women. It is applied locally and is absorbed into the suffering tissue. The dead waste matter in the congested region is expelled, giving immediate mental and physical relief; the blood vessels and nerves are toned and strengthened; the circulation is rendered to normal. As this treatment is based on strictly scientific help but do good in all forms of female troubles, including delayed and painful menstruation, leucorrhoea, falling of the womb, ovarian troubles, growths, etc. Price 25c per box. A Free Trial Treatment enough for 10 days, worth 75c, will be sent free to any lady who writes to the Editor, 1111 DEPT. 27 WINDSOR, ONT.

## TO-MORROW'S HOROSCOPE

By Genevieve Kemble

MONDAY AND MONDAY, AUG. 9-10

Sunday's horoscope reveals a particularly active state of affairs, with some change or travel and new ventures, all of which should result advantageously. It would be well to fix the signature with precaution. Those whose birthday it is are assured of an active year, with important travel and change of advantage, but they should sign papers with caution. A child born on this day may be entertaining high-spirited and fortunate. Monday's astrological forecast points to a certain degree of business activity, but warns against new ventures and change of advantage, but they should sign papers with caution. A child born on this day may be entertaining high-spirited and fortunate. Monday's astrological forecast points to a certain degree of business activity, but warns against new ventures and change of advantage, but they should sign papers with caution. A child born on this day may be entertaining high-spirited and fortunate.

## QUEEN ALEXANDRA REVIEW

Queen Alexandra Review No. 11 met in the Native Sons Hall on Thursday evening, the commander, Mrs. Ricketts, presiding. There were several new members in the guard of honor. At the close of the meeting a fine team in the near future. It was decided to hold a sale of work in the Native Sons Hall on the afternoon of Friday, September 4, the proceeds of which will go to the funds of the Rose Court. The junior commander, Mrs. Stevens, and Mrs. Schmelz, Queen's advisor, are the general conveners, and the following ladies were appointed to take charge of the various stalls: Plain sewing, Mrs. Todd and Mrs. Adams; fancy work, Mrs. Thompson; afternoon tea, Mrs. Keatings and Mrs. Heath. Later in the fall the guard team expect to hold a sale to augment their fund. At the close of the meeting the members spent a social time together, delicious refreshments being served.

## CRAFT WORKERS

The Craft Workers of Vancouver Island will be at the Fall Fair, August 17 to 24, with a stand in the Women's Building. A very fine exhibit will be put on and all goods shown will be on sale. On exhibition will be hand-made products of B.C. industry, such as pottery, woven goods, china, needlework and baskets. The Craft Workers' Shop at 1122 Government Street will be open as usual during the Fall Fair.

## DINNER PARTY IN HONOR OF NAVY VISITORS

Officers of H.M.S. Capetown Entertained at Government House

His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Walter Nichol entertained at a dinner party last night at Government House in honor of the officers of H.M.S. Capetown. Vases of pink godetia, clarkia, scabiosa, delphinium and maidenhair fern placed on a rich Egyptian runner heavily embroidered in gold formed the table decorations. After dinner about 200 additional guests arrived, and spent the evening dancing to the music supplied by Professor Heaton's orchestra. The guests for dinner included Capt. G. H. Knowles, D.S.O., Lt. Col. R. Archer, Lieutenants R. H. Cowan, G. B. Tingley, P. H. G. Allen, A. Fern and C. A. R. Gibb, Engineer-Commander Edwin Williamson, Engineer-Lieutenant S. J. Armstrong, Lieut. Royal Marines L. L. Jones, Surgeon-Commander A. E. Malone, M.B., B.A., D.P.H., Paymaster, Sub-Lieut. G. M. Pares, General and Mrs. Ross, Major and Mrs. S. Humphreys, Colonel and Mrs. Chaplin, Captain and Mrs. J. W. Troup, Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. G. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Burdick, Miss Marquitta Nichol, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Arscott, Mrs. Homer Dixon, Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. Cudemore, Miss Dola Dunsmuir, Miss Helen McLeod, Commander, Brabant, Captain Archer, Engineer-Commander Williamson, Lieutenant Allen, Colonel Villiers, Lieutenant Oland, Major Lyons, Mr. G. Allan and Mr. Musket.

## VANDERBILT HOME IN NEW YORK SOLD

Palatial Residence to Fall Before March of Commerce  
New York, Aug. 8.—Another of the residential show places of society's "Four Hundred" on Fifth Avenue is to be sold to make room for a busier block. Mrs. Alice B. Vanderbilt, widow of Cornelius Vanderbilt, yesterday asked the Supreme Court to approve the sale of the Vanderbilt home at 140 West 57th Street for \$1,000,000. Since she came into possession of the property in 1899, the valuation has increased from \$1,500,000 to \$4,000,000. The home itself is assessed at only \$100,000, though it cost \$3,000,000 when it was built and contains some of the most valuable art objects, French wood carvings and tapestries in the country.

## THEN—AND NOW

The old rule among men who regarded themselves as well versed in matters of social conduct used to be that when a man married, all his acquaintance with former companions ceased automatically, and that the friends of his bachelor days were no more unless they received cards from him.

This practice was based on the supposition that a bachelor might with impunity associate with pretty much whom he wished, and that he might dine or stay with persons much less reputable socially, if he chose to, without actually lowering his own social standards. Needless to say, an unmarried woman had no such privileges. As soon as the man married, he put away bachelor privileges, and lest he should bring discredit upon his wife by carrying over into married life with him some of his more questionable friendships, these friendships automatically ceased, and no one had the right to feel offended when they did so terminate. To be a friend of a man in bachelor days was one thing; to be made to find their place on the list of friends to last after marriage was another thing.

By permission of the officer commanding the 16th Canadian Scottish Regiment the band will render a concert Sunday afternoon in Beacon Hill Park. Bandmaster James M. Miller wishes to acknowledge his appreciation of the many requests that come to him for favorite numbers, and any number so requested will not on this week's programme will find their place on later programmes. The famous English composer, Sir A. Sullivan, appears to hold first place in the hearts of park auditors. "Godoliers," "Yeomen of the Guard," and "Mikado" were all requested for this Sunday. Other items by request are "Zampa Overture," "Chocolat Soldier," "Hungarian Dances" by Brahms, and "Musical Switch" by Alford. A march dedicated to the Empire Legion will be the first item on the programme, and will commence promptly at 3 o'clock.

Kumtuku Picnic—Members of the Kumtuku Club will hold a picnic meeting on August 10 at the invitation of Mrs. C. W. Bradshaw, at her summer home at Cordova Bay. The journey out will be made by the 5:30 stage.

Women of the Mooseheart Legion, Chapter 25, will hold their monthly meeting in the K. of P. Hall Monday, August 10 at 8 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. F. E. Brake of Edmonton is visiting in Victoria.  
Mr. E. R. Niblett of Hamilton, is spending a holiday in Victoria.  
Mrs. W. E. Greer of Edmonton is spending a holiday in Victoria.  
Mr. and Mrs. William Northey of Montreal are visitors in Victoria.  
Mr. E. J. Millander of Seattle is spending the week-end in Victoria.  
Mr. and Mrs. Chrysler of Ottawa are spending a holiday in Victoria.  
Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Brake, of Seattle, are spending the week-end in Victoria.  
Mrs. Hugh Grant, of Ottawa, is visiting in Victoria and is a guest at the Empress Hotel.  
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Gregg of Spokane are spending a short holiday in Victoria.  
Mrs. Darling, of Ottawa, is visiting in Victoria as the guest of Mrs. W. S. Drewry, Linden Avenue.  
Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Kinney of Tacoma are spending the week-end in Victoria.  
Mrs. A. E. Hodgins of Fairfield Road, enlisted yesterday at a garden party.  
Mr. and Mrs. A. Renner, Seattle, and Mr. G. V. Wilby and L. Bolton, Vancouver, are registered at Paradise Inn, Sooke Harbor.  
Mrs. Thornton and Mrs. David MacLaren have returned from Sooke where they had an enjoyable holiday at Paradise Inn.  
Mrs. Wain, Miss New and Mr. Dury Pryce returned this morning from a concert tour of the Gulf Islands.  
Mrs. Mohr, Terry, St. James Street, Oak Bay, who has been spending the past few months in California, has returned home.  
Mrs. Pearce and Miss Janet Pearce, Oscar Street, left this morning to spend the week-end at Shawnigan Lake.  
Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Barber of Yakima, are spending a few days in Victoria and are guests at the Empress Hotel.  
Major Nicholson and his daughter who were visitors in Victoria during the week, have returned to their home at Port Renfrew.  
Mr. Austin Ross of Los Angeles is spending a holiday in Victoria and is present in the guest of Mrs. Smith at Langford House.  
Mr. H. Despard Twigg of Chamberlain Street, returned from Vancouver where he has been spending the past few weeks on business.  
Mr. Reginald Hoar, Secretary of the Liquor Control Board, left Victoria on Saturday for England where he will spend the next two months.  
Mrs. John Hanbury, Miss Edith Hanbury and Masters Bruce and Ross, of Vancouver, are spending a few days in Victoria.  
Mrs. J. D. McDonald of Monterey Avenue, has a party of guests, her daughter, Mrs. Riach of Seattle and Mrs. Hyde of England.  
Miss Mutch of Sligo, Ireland, and more recently of Edmonton, Alberta, is spending a few weeks in Victoria as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Cadzow, Island Road, Oak Bay.  
Mrs. P. A. Fitzsimmons, Mr. Stephen Avenue, returned from Seattle, where she spent the last week as the guest of friends.  
The Misses Eunice and Olive Livingstone of Toronto are spending the month of August in Victoria as the guests of Miss Phyllis Mason of Bedford Street.  
Mrs. Eberts, who has been spending some time in Duncan, will arrive in Victoria to-morrow to spend a week here.  
Mrs. Crawford Fennell entertained yesterday afternoon at the tea hour at her home on Wilmer Avenue in honor of her guest, Mrs. Fennell of Vancouver.  
Dr. and Mrs. Maurice Giblin of Montreal have taken Mr. Beauchamp Tyne's home on Wilmet Place and will be residents there for the month of August.  
Miss Charlotte Clayton and Miss Clarke are spending the week-end at days on the coast, to be made to find their place on the list of friends to last after marriage was another thing.

## THROW INK AT MOVIE OF PRINCE OF WALES

Dublin, Aug. 8.—When a film of the Prince of Wales on his tour of Africa was being shown in a motion picture theatre here Thursday, Dora Maguire, a nurse, threw a bottle of ink at the screen, ruining it. She was fined \$5 in police court yesterday and ordered to compensate a girl musician whose clothes were ruined. The nurse told the police that she was protesting against the film, which she had no personal objections to the Prince, but could not stand people cheering those who had helped the "Black and Tans."

## UNSETTLED WEATHER HAMPERS MISS HARRISON IN CHANNEL ATTEMPT

Boulogne, Aug. 8.—Miss Lillian Harrison, the Argentine swimmer, will not begin her attempt to swim the English Channel to-night owing to unsettled weather conditions. She plans to start Sunday night, probably about 11:30 o'clock.

## THREW INK AT MOVIE OF PRINCE OF WALES

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## THE BLACK AND TANS SERVED AS AN AUXILIARY POLICE FORCE PRECEDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IRISH FREE STATE

The G.W.V.A. has arranged a smoking concert to be given at the G.W.V.A. headquarters this evening in honor of the ship company of YOUNG, Mrs. D. McLure, Mrs. D. Morrison, Mrs. J. F. Foran, Mrs. McLaurie, Mrs. J. W. Allen, Mrs. J. A. Motherwell, Mrs. E. M. G. Pettipiece, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Collins of Vancouver, Mr. Van Norder of Duncan, Mr. E. Cooke of the Victoria and Mr. Bowden Smith of Mayne Island, Mr. S. Ferguson of Seattle, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. McGilver of Ottawa, Mr. V. C. Cripps, Mr. R. Lemarland of Eugene, Mr. R. L. Macdonald of Seattle, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Foran, Mrs. McLaurie, Mrs. J. W. Allen, Mrs. J. A. Motherwell, Mrs. E. M. G. Pettipiece, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Collins of Vancouver, Mr. Van Norder of Duncan, Mr. E. Cooke of the Victoria and Mr. Bowden Smith of Mayne Island, Mr. S. Ferguson of Seattle, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. McGilver of Ottawa, Mr. V. C. Cripps, Mr. R. Lemarland of Eugene, Mr. R. L. Macdonald of Seattle, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Foran, Mrs. McLaurie, Mrs. J. W. 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## AT THE THEATRES

ANCIENT HISTORY  
AND MODERN LIFE  
FEATURED IN FILM

Renewed interest in the glories of ancient Egypt is reflected in Cecil B. DeMille's "The Ten Commandments." Months before Cecil B. DeMille started work on "The Ten Commandments" he had Egyptianologists do research work as to the costumes, accessories, and buildings of that Biblical era which the first part of the picture portrays. They delved into ancient books and went to the far corners of the earth in order to collect such information as was necessary to make the picture authentic in every detail.

With the benefit of all this knowledge, about eight months before the Exodus scenes were taken, preparation work was started in desert locations which resembled those described in the Bible. Engineers built sphinxes, pyramids, and a city whose

## AT THE THEATRES

Columbia—"Excitement."  
Dominion—"The Ten Commandments."  
Capitol—"The Rainbow Trail."  
Coliseum—"Yes, Auntie."  
Playhouse—"Madame Sherry."

walls were 100 feet in height. In less than eight months a city was erected which had taken the ancients as many centuries. When completed, it was used for only eighteen days. Egypt lived again for a fortnight. "The Ten Commandments" is at the Dominion Theatre with an all star cast.

WESTERN STORY  
ON COLUMBIA'S  
SCREEN TO-DAY

If you like your pictures clean, wholesome, fine and thrilling, you'll like "The Prairie Wolf," which is showing at the Columbia Theatre today. It's a story of homestead life in the West; a story that you can take the whole family to see and the whole family will enjoy it.

TOM MIX PLAYS  
IN "RAINBOW TRAIL"  
AT CAPITOL SHOW

After five days of packed houses Tom Mix will close his run to-night at the Capitol Theatre in "The Rainbow Trail," his latest William Fox picture. The story, thrilling sequel to "Riders of the Purple Sage," also comes from the prolific pen of Zane Grey.

## COLISEUM

The Stage  
The Coliseum Company Presents the  
Musical Comedy Success  
"YES, AUNTIE"  
Beautiful Music and Wonderful Comedy  
The Screen  
The Great Comedy Drama  
"Christine of the Hungry Heart"  
With Florence Vidor and Olive Brooke  
Every Evening at 7

## PLAYHOUSE

Stage  
Reginald Hincks Presents  
Big New York Musical  
Comedy  
"ONE WAY STREET"  
With  
Ben Lyon, Anna Q. Nilsson and  
Marjorie Daw

Uncle Sam's  
Citizens

—need experience no dull  
moments in Victoria. Here  
you can swim, rest, dance,  
have a Turkish bath, hire  
a saddle horse, take tea,  
luncheon, see the art gallery,  
etc.

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Crystal Garden of the  
Empress Hotel

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Laura Laplante in  
"Excitement"

More Laughs Than a Vaudeville  
Show! More Fun Than a Circus!

(2) "The Prairie Wife"  
A Saturday Evening Post Story

"LEATHER STOCKING"

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Crystal Garden  
50c 50c  
Admission to Promenade  
only 25c

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## DOMINION—To-day

THE GREATEST DRAMATIC SPECTACLE OF THE AGES

"THE TEN  
COMMANDMENTS"  
Cecil B. DeMille's Greatest  
Paramount Picture  
STORY BY JOHN MACKERSON

Starting at 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00 and 9.00 p.m.  
EXTRA! ETHEL CODD The New Canadian  
IN SONG SELECTIONS Soprano

## CAPITOL—To-day

A BIG DOUBLE ATTRACTION

MUSICAL REVUE DE LUXE—SEVEN ARTISTS  
The Bohman Johnson Company Presents  
"A NIGHT IN BOHEMIA"  
SONGS LIGHTS LAUGHTER  
Every Afternoon and Evening  
THIRTY MINUTES OF SNAPPY ENTERTAINMENT

Feature Presentation  
ZANE GREY'S MASTERPIECE  
"The Rainbow Trail"  
A Thrilling Sequel to the "Riders of the Purple Sage." Starring  
TOM MIX  
AND TONY THE WONDER HORSE  
ALSO—COMEDY—NEWS

NERVES FROM COLOR  
PROBLEM CONFRONTED  
MOTION PICTURE STAR

What colors should predominate on the walls and ceilings of a nursery? This question was answered by Miss Florence Vidor, who plays the title role in Thomas H. Ince's "First National picture," "Christine of the Hungry Heart," now at the Coliseum Theatre.

Nurserys are usually finished in glaring white, with colored animals on the walls. Miss Vidor held that the scheme affects the nerves of children. And so the nursery in "Christine" was done in soft tans and blues, quiet, restful tones, at Miss Vidor's suggestion.

"ONE WAY STREET"  
FILM SHOWING AT  
PLAYHOUSE NOW

"One Way Street" is drawing capacity crowds to the Playhouse Theatre. In this instance a married woman, jealous of a young and pretty girl, ruined the latter's sweetheart.

By playing an extra scene in the card with which he was playing. How he turns the tables on her, finally, proves one of the most dramatic gems of the year. Anna Q. Nilsson and Ben Lyon have the two roles in this First National picture, which was directed by John Francis Dillon.

MODERATE GAIN  
IN BUSINESS IS  
FALL FORECAST

New York, Aug. 8.—A moderate improvement in business is probable by September, Dr. Lewis H. Haney, director of New York University Bureau of business research, predicted in his monthly analysis and forecast of business conditions. Possibly some gains will be reflected in August figures.

"I look for moderate upturn in business beginning some time in August, or in September at the latest," Dr. Haney said. "My main forecasting line, the P-Y line, usually anticipates the trend of business by from four to six months. It had now been headed upward for three months. Though the rise has been very gradual, it indicates that improvement is near."

"Business is now on the average somewhere between ten and fifteen per cent better than it was a year ago. We must remember that at the bottom of the 1924 recession. The relative high level, however, is encouraging, in that it indicates that any upturn will start from a considerably higher level than existed last Summer."

No more than a moderate upturn is expected, Dr. Haney said, for the reason that there has been no drastic liquidation such as necessitates a rush of buying, and furthermore, the purchasing power of consumers is rather low. The cost of living is steadily rising, while the income of the average individual has been declining slightly. This condition will tend to slow up the anticipated recovery in business.

The most favorable symptom at present is the high degree of stabilization which is now becoming general. Most of those industries which have been declining have evidently reached the bottom, and the necessary readjustments have been made to put them on a sound basis. This is notably true of the textile

industries, and the same may be said of steel.

If caution continues to be exercised, a fairly satisfactory volume of business at reasonably profitable prices may carry through the remainder of the year. There are certain limitations and dangers in the present situation, but if these are recognized business may become more nearly normal than at any time in recent years.

Dr. Haney listed the weaknesses in the present situation as follows: "Over-hasty expansion of production in basic industries, such as iron and steel, would soon bring on another sinking spell. Moderately curtailed production schedules are important in such industries as steel, textiles, copper and oil."

The present high cost of living and the declining purchasing power of the average consumer are such that any large business expansion with advancing prices would soon bring difficulties.

The present low yields on invested capital, as reflected in the high prices of bonds, make the short time money rates really higher than they seem when considered alone. Money is easy, but the short-time rates are fairly high when compared with bond yields. Deeper money is probable this Fall. The foreign trade situation presents serious difficulties. Our high tariff hinders foreign countries in making payments to us in the shape of commodities. This is a serious problem in the case of German reparations. At the same time, Germany's production in France and Germany threatens competition in iron and steel and other commodities, which makes it difficult to consider tariff reductions. The latest figures show that our exports are tending to decline.

STEPHENSON'S ENGINE HAULS  
DUPLICATE OF FIRST TRAIN;  
ENGLAND RE-ENACTS SCENE

Passengers Rode on Rough Boards and Aristocracy Had Boxes to Ride in; Much Opposition to Railway Pioneers, Farmers Even Mobbing Track Surveyors.

London, Aug. 8.—People in the north of England have been treated to a gigantic railroad pageant, the British Railway celebrating its centenary, with a procession of old and modern locomotives along the route of the old Stockton & Darlington Railway.

It is just a hundred years since "that great work, the Stockton & Darlington Railway," to borrow a contemporary's description, was formally opened and locomotive 1, the engine built by George Stephenson, drew 450 passengers along the twenty-five miles of track.

The steam wonder of 1825 pulled a duplicate of the original train over the same historic ground, and though age has eaten into it and it was driven by a petrol motor, it was a duplicate of the original. The 250,000 persons watching the track saw an exactly similar scene to that enacted so long ago. First came the monster locomotive, then came the locomotive engine No. 1, driven by George Stephenson himself (or so it seemed), and after that the tender, with water and coal, and the passenger coaches, filled with strangers, workmen and guards in blue ashes, and finally another carriage loaded with coal and more passengers.

CARS LIKE WAGONS  
Those first passengers must have been hardy people. The ponderous wagons—they were little more than boxes, they were loaded with benches across them, and when locomotive No. 1 pulled up each one thumped into the one ahead of it. The aristocracy were provided with a box affair very much like a lion's traveling menagerie den, and probably just as comfortable.

When the elite of the period rebelled at paying a higher price for sitting in a cage and tried traveling in the "common" people's open trucks those first railroad managers saw the dwindling of their profits and effectually put a stop to it. They employed sweeps to ride in all trucks in which they saw an obvious "gentleman"—and the strategy was successful. No dandy would risk spoiling his beautiful clothes by having a chimney sweep's brushes scattering soot over him.

It was not until 1844, nearly twenty years later, that the third class passengers traveled in anything approaching comfort. Gladstone, who was then Prime Minister of England, passed a so-called cheap train act which compelled the railway companies to give their poorer passengers covered carriages, seats (many of the first trucks had none at all), and everybody had to stand or sit on the floor, and a minimum speed of twelve miles an hour. This terrific speed-rate was to be inclusive of a penny a mile. But the act compelled the running of only one such train in each direction daily and for many years the companies refused to do more than this.

EXPLOITED FOR REFRESHMENTS  
Passengers who did use these "Parliamentary" trains, as they were soon nicknamed, were not allowed to use the railway refreshment rooms and it usually happened that the guard took them to a nearby inn and thereby earned a commission upon the custom he introduced. It was not until 1882 that this act was amended and a proper system of workmen's trains inaugurated.

Sleepers in those early days of trains were made of stone, and were of iron and the engine driver wore a top hat and a frock coat. The first trucks were written out, laboriously, one by one, and there were no signals. At various points on the line railway policemen were stationed who had to signal to the engine driver. It was one of these men who was responsible for the invention of signals. He grew so tired of waving his arm that he devised a crossed stick arrangement which he controlled by pulling a string. The authorities grew interested, and automatic signals replaced the linesmen. It was an employee also who was responsible for printed tickets.

The railway pioneers had a tremendous amount of opposition.

Do You Want a  
Summer Holiday?

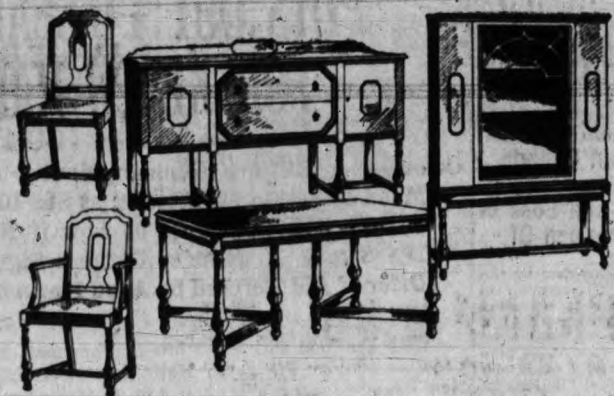
Make this summer a continuous one by enjoying perfect health.

Take "Fruit-a-tives" regularly and your summer won't be spoiled by bilious attacks, headaches or stomach and bowel troubles.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES"  
The Fruit tonic laxative

threatens competition in iron and steel and other commodities, which makes it difficult to consider tariff reductions. The latest figures show that our exports are tending to decline.

FOR QUICK AND COURTEOUS SERVICE, PHONE 1670  
Private Exchange Connecting All Departments

This Beautiful Eight-piece  
Suite Delivered to  
Your Home  
For \$31.50 Down

Can't you imagine how handsome this suite will look in your dining-room! It can be yours by paying this small amount down. The balance you can pay in nine monthly payments. The suite, as illustrated is made from genuine walnut and consists of low-back buffet, china cabinet with glass doors, oblong extension table and set of six leather slip seat chairs. August Sale price, complete for ...\$315.00

Our Easy Payment  
Plan Enables You to  
Invest in Quality  
Furniture

Buying good furniture is almost like putting money in the bank. With our easy payment plan you can buy all the good furniture you like by paying only

## 10 Per Cent of the Purchase Price

the balance being payable in nine monthly instalments. Make your selections now and benefit by our August Sale Prices.

## Automatic Cancellation

Any purchase agreement made under our Easy Payment Plan during this sale will, in the event of the demise of the purchaser, be considered as completed, irrespective of any balance owing. Our Easy Payment Plan of furnishing a home is therefore somewhat in the nature of an insurance policy and as such should receive the careful consideration of every thrifty householder.

Two Special Bargains in  
Bedroom Suites

5-Piece Walnut Finished Bedroom Suite  
In Colonial poster design, large dresser, chiffonier, three mirror dressing table, cane seat bench and full size poster bed; regular \$225.00. Sale Price ....\$195.00

6-Piece Walnut Finished Bedroom Suite  
Consisting of dresser, chiffonier with doors and trays, vanity dressing table, cane seat bench chair and full size bow foot bed; regular \$275.00. Sale Price ....\$219.00

—Fourth Floor

Dependable Floor Coverings at  
Sale Prices

Purchased in carload lots specially for this sale, we are able to offer these floor coverings at exceptionally low prices. There's a wonderfully large selection to choose from, including patterns suitable for every room in the home.

Felted	Six feet wide. Sale Price, per square yard ..... 49c	Printed Linoleum	Sale Price, per square yard ..... 79c
Floor Oilcloth	Sale Price, per square yard ..... 59c	Initial Linoleum	Sale Price, per square yard ..... \$1.55

—Third Floor

All Ranges Connected Free  
During Our August Sale

The absolute reliability of the "Imperial" Range is one of the main features in its ever increasing popularity. Built from the highest grade materials by men of skill and experience, it gives perfect satisfaction in baking and heating, with a minimum use of fuel. 10% cash places one in your home. Balance in nine monthly payments.

The plain back Imperial range with 16-inch oven, is fitted with white enamel oven door, complete with thermometer, heavy nickel plated trimmings and embodying all the most modern improvements. Price

\$59.00



With 18-inch oven and plain back. Price .....	\$64.00
With 16-inch oven and tile back. Price .....	\$69.00
With 18-inch oven and tile back. Price .....	\$74.00
With 20-inch oven and tile back. Price .....	\$81.00
Waterfronts, extra .....	\$5.00

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E. CARUSO  
(the world-famed tenor).

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 The Cornhill Limited, England, Established 1905, Assets \$2,400,000  
 Northwestern National, Established 1889.....Assets \$11,570,000  
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 We need your order now to help to rectify this situation.  
 We do good work at reasonable cost.

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## Saturday Evening Dance at Anchorage Tea Gardens

August 8 Brentwood Bay Good Music Dancing From 9 to 12

LABOR STATEMENT  
ON BRITISH IMPORTS

London, Aug. 8.—A report of the British Labor Party's committee on fiscal policy, to be issued soon, recommends the adoption as a plank of the Labor platform prohibition of the importation into Great Britain of all foreign goods produced under

FURNITURE  
REMOVAL  
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## NEWS IN BRIEF

The Firemen's Band will play tomorrow afternoon on Esplanade Beach from 3 until 5 o'clock.

By courtesy of Lieut. Governor Walter C. Nichol, the Victoria Boy Scouts' Association will hold a garden fete in the grounds of Government House during the afternoon of Wednesday, Aug. 13.

The West End Players will hold a garden party at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, August 12, at the home of J. Darbyshire, 324 Selkirk street, Victoria. A good program is in preparation, tea will be served and dancing will take place during the evening on the lawn.

Probates and administrations issued in the Supreme Court this week include Kate C. Anderson, Victoria, \$6,004.75; George W. Playfair, Victoria, \$14,808.14; Madeline Brooks, Victoria, \$12,837.36; Margaret Reid, Cowichan, \$2,200.

The second judging of the gardens in the home garden competition, promoted by the Victoria and District Gardeners' Association, will take place next week and be completed by Friday, August 14. This has been arranged to enable intending exhibitors at the Fall Fair to make the necessary arrangements in time for the exhibition. No eliminations will take place as all gardens scored sufficient points for the second judging.

## TEMPERATURE WILL CONTINUE UP SAYS WEATHER MAN

The maximum temperature recorded to-day at the Meteorological Observatory was 80 degrees, with every indication of a rise in the thermometer before Victoria enjoyed a respite from the heat wave.

## Prize Winners at Kiwanis Picnic

Prizewinners at the Kiwanis Club member and boy picnic at Island View Beach on Wednesday were as follows:

Wheelbarrow race—1, Dr. Howard Miller and Geo. Whitten; 2, Albert Taylor and N. J. Barbour; 3, Carl Stocker and Geoffrey Parrott.  
 Three-legged race, older boys—1, Fred Harbour and Halke; 2, Fred Harbour and Halke.  
 Three-legged race, younger boys—1, Fred Parker and Geo. Whitten; 2, Art. Maynard and S. Gaunt.  
 Shoe race, high shoes—1, Bill Crocker; 2, Harry Tyson.  
 Shoe race, low shoes—1, Wm. Stewart; 2, Jim Hay.  
 Ballroom race, boys—1, Ross McElroy; 2, S. Gaunt.  
 100 yards handicap—1, Lorna McGregor; 2, Bill Crocker.  
 Ballroom race, men—1, Ken Ferguson; 2, Frank Partridge; 3, Dr. Howard Miller.  
 Caterpillar race, boys—1, Mark Graham's team.

## Saanich Liberals Clearing Ground For Federal Poll

Liberal preparations for federal election possibilities were last night advanced in Ward Seven, Saanich, when a meeting at Tillicum School appointed Messrs. Kellie, Arnott and Ramsay an interim committee. Owing to the holiday season, attendance last night was very poor, major organization preparations and elections of officers were therefore deferred until next Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, when a better representation of Ward Seven Liberals is expected as a result of the work of the temporary committee.

## OBITUARY

The funeral of the late Mrs. Amelia Barker, who passed away at her home last Monday, took place Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Sands Funeral Chapel. Relatives and a large gathering of friends were in attendance. Sister members of Court Triumph, No. 9620, turned out in a body to show their respect to their valued member. Rev. W. C. Frank officiated and the hymns sung were "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," "At the Grave," and "The Lord's Prayer." The remains were laid to rest in the Royal Oak Funeral Park.

The funeral of Mrs. Constance Moore, the five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Moore, 2321 Shelbourne Street, who died from burns last Tuesday, took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Sands Funeral Chapel. Relatives were present and many beautiful flowers covered the casket and floral racks at the chapel. Rev. J. Hinchliffe officiated. The hymns sung were "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," and "Jesus, the Name High Over All." Messrs W. H. Anderson, Geo. Brown, Ronald Hough, Chas. Chapman, Harry Smith and Arthur Chapman acted as pallbearers. The remains were laid to rest in Ross Bay cemetery.

A private service will be held over the remains of Ronald Amos Daniels, young son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Daniels, 1048 Clare Street, on Monday morning at the B.C. Funeral Parlors, Rev. J. Hinchliffe officiating. Burial will be made in the family plot at Ross Bay.

## FOUR KILLED IN AUTO CRASH

Gowanda, N.Y., Aug. 8.—Four men were killed and a fifth was probably fatally injured at a railroad crossing near here to-day when a Buffalo-bound Erie passenger train struck an automobile in which four men were riding. The train was returning from work because of rain.

EUROPEAN GRAIN FIRMS  
ARRANGING FINANCES FOR  
VICTORIA'S NEW ELEVATOR

## Second Grain Terminal at Ogden Point Will Attract Shipping Needing to Complete Cargoes

"Victoria's second terminal elevator will be in operation at the Ogden Point Docks not later than September 1926, work being planned to commence towards the end of February," stated Valentine Quinn, organized of the British corporation which has secured the asset of Sir Henry Thornton to the location of the elevator on Pier A at the Canadian National docks.

"The financial organization of the new corporation will commence forthwith, and measures will follow fast upon my arrival in London in the first week of September. Arrangements are now being made in the large European ports for participation of grain importing concerns in underwriting the stock of the new terminal company," he said.

**WONDERFUL LOCATION**  
 "Victoria is in a most unusual position in the grain marketing world, due to its location as the last port of call for shipping serving Puget Sound ports. Nearly all these vessels bring in more cargo than they take out for European destinations.

The location at Victoria of modern depots of contract grade wheat, handled mainly into ships not included in heavy port dues, is a factor which should bring to Victoria hundreds of deep sea vessels yearly. As a result of the marine wealth given by ships with "distressed space," Victoria should be able to handle prairie wheat from a larger area than any other port on the Coast," Mr. Quinn asserted.

## POISON TAKEN BY ADOPTED DAUGHTER

## Mary Louise Browning Recovering in New York; Adoption Denied

New York, Aug. 8.—Mary Louise Browning, newly adopted daughter of Edward W. Browning, admitted to-day that she had drunk poison this morning because of the "nasty things" which had been said about Mr. Browning's adopting her.

The doctor was called, but when he arrived the girl's condition had been eased.  
 "Why did you do it?" she was asked.

"I did it because I was mad and did not know what I was doing, and because of the nasty things Mr. Coler has been saying about Mr. Browning," she said.

Victorine, the Cinderella-wealth and happiness of Mary Louise Spas as the adopted daughter of Edward W. Browning began to dim to-day as District Attorney Newman of Queen's County, investigating to learn the girl's age, was told by the mother her daughter was twenty-one years old. This would make her adoption null and void under the law.

Francis C. Dale, attorney for Mr. Browning, said the first thing would be to determine Mary's age.

"If the girl refuses to sign a disclaimer to the Browning fortune, the case will probably have to be taken to court," he said.

Shortly before noon Mr. Browning, accompanied by his new daughter, left in the Browning automobile for a second trip. Their destination was not announced.

## KLANSMEN PARADE IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Men From Many Parts of United States Share in Events in Capital

Washington, Aug. 8.—This city was a Mecca for Klux Klansmen to-day as they gathered for a parade and a procession of robes and hooded ranks in which thousands of hooded men, many of them wearing robes and hoods, marched along the route from the Capitol to the White House. By train and motor, Klansmen arrived in the capital from far and near.

A government reservation of twenty-three acres had been assigned as a camping space for the Klansmen on the outskirts of the city.

## ATLANTIC AEROPLANE SERVICE PLANNED

London, Aug. 8.—Plans for a trans-Atlantic aeroplane service using double-decker planes with accommodations for 150 passengers and capable of making the run between London and New York in thirty-five hours have been announced by Joseph Navarro, veteran British aircraft designer.

The fare for a single trip will be about £55 per passenger, the proposed service will have a wing spread of 185 feet. They will be equipped with nine 450 horse-power engines each, and will provide spacious accommodations for passengers.

## Liquor Plant Seized Near Prince Rupert

Prince Rupert, Aug. 8.—Royal Canadian Mounted Police last night seized a still in a lean-to on the mountain side near Morse Lake, behind Kallen Island. The still was found to be an up-to-date device. One man was arrested and thirty gallons of liquor seized as evidence.

B.C. HARVESTERS  
START FALL TREK  
TO GRAIN FIELDS

Nearly 500 Men From This Province Are Traveling Eastward To-day

Most of Them Bound For Saskatchewan; Alberta Workers Going

British Columbia harvesters started their annual trek to the grain fields of the prairies to-day when low harvest rates became effective on railways in Canada.

By to-night about 500 men from this Province will be traveling Eastward to help gather in Canada's bumper grain crop, according to figures compiled by the Labor Department here. At the Victoria Employment Bureau to-day, about ten men had been given harvesters' certificates up to noon. In Vancouver nearly 400 certificates were issued.

This is only the beginning of the harvest movement. The largest part of the harvesters will not start for the prairies until next week when Alberta gets ready to take in its crop. Practically all the men who left to-day are going to Saskatchewan, which is ready now to start its harvest. Most of the harvesters are going back to farms on which they worked a year ago. In this way a big proportion of the workers from here will be assured of immediate employment on their arrival on the prairies.

## GIRL CAMPERS HAD PLEASANT STAY AT LAKE

Canadian Girls in Training Enjoyed Fortnight Under Canvas

Thirty-three young girls, with seven adult leaders, returned on Thursday from nine days' camping at Beaver Lake, at the conclusion of the camping programme of the Canadian Girls in Training.

The girls, who were camped at Beaver Lake, at the conclusion of the camping programme of the Canadian Girls in Training, enjoyed a most pleasant stay at the lake.

The girls' camp was a great attraction this year. The natural beauty and restful quiet of Beaver Lake, one of the most ideal camping spots on the island, chosen in years past by the Y.M.C.A. as its boys' summer camp, was the great feature of the location which attracted the girls. The round of the day by the water, boating and swimming, at any time could not but charm them into gaiety and pleasure.

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## DUNWELL TO DOUBLE STOCK BY ISSUING 350,000 NEW STOCK

The plan to double the capitalization of the Dunwell Mines, that is, to bring the total stock from 350,000 shares up to 700,000 shares, will be carried through, according to the statement issued to the newspapers by A. B. Saunders, chairman of the special committee appointed by the shareholders' meeting this week.

The committee advises shareholders to take up the stock issued. If this is done readily, new shares will not be kept hanging over the market and depressing the price of the old issue. The new stock will go out at \$1 a share.

Mr. Saunders in his statement says: "We are authorized by the committee appointed by the shareholders at the recent meeting to state that the committee has decided unanimously that the proposal to double the capital of the company and issue the new shares to existing shareholders at par should be proceeded with forthwith and with this object in view the directors will take steps to have the necessary formal resolution to increase the capital of the company submitted on the date of the annual meeting."

The committee satisfied themselves by the assay returns from the mine that on a reasonable basis of computation the ore body already partially developed by tunneling and drifting shows a value about four times greater than the present capitalization of \$700,000 without taking into consideration the recent exposures on the Sunbeam claim. The latter indicate the existence of an ore body over a length of 1,000 feet and with an average width of three feet of a value in excess of \$75 per ton; this second ore body represents values almost unrepresented in mining history.

The committee consider that it is reasonable to hope that the further development of these ore bodies will enormously increase existing mine values and that the offering of the additional shares will be highly beneficial to the present shareholders, who will be well advised to take up all the shares offered, so as to bring the property to the production stage at the earliest moment possible.

The committee will submit its recommendations on these points and the names of its members for the new board in a written report that will be read at the annual meeting."

## MEN ACCUSED OF BREAKING IN STORE

Two Arrested in Vancouver 20 Minutes After Liquor Shop Burglarized

Vancouver, Aug. 8.—Within twenty minutes after the commission of the crime, two men were arrested for the robbery of a liquor store. The store at 755 Powell Street, Vancouver, about 1 a.m. to-day.

## SIX CHILDREN WERE DROWNED

Boulogne, Aug. 8.—Six children were drowned to-day in the bathing beach at Hardeiot, a few miles south of Boulogne, when a big wave washed them to sea. The children were saved through the efforts of three priests.

## "My Sweetie Turned Me Down"



If you like dancing you'll like this wonderful new fox trot. Hear it to-day, also other

## New "His Master's Voice" Records

"Let Me Linger Longer In Your Arms"..... Fox Trot  
 "Montmartre Rose"..... Fox Trot  
 "Sweet Georgia Brown"..... Fox Trot  
 "Tell Me More"..... Fox Trot  
 "Ukulele Lady"..... Frank Crummit  
 "Ida-I Do"..... Jane Green  
 "Moonlight and Roses"..... John McCormack  
 "The Sweetest Call"..... John McCormack  
 "My Sugar" (piano solo)..... Frank Banta

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MEAT PROCESSES ARE BASIS OF LAWSUIT

Seattle, Aug. 8.—Secret formulae and processes for preserving and canning meats in their natural state have been snatched by Hedlund and Company, according to a complaint filed in the Superior court yesterday by Nils and Carl Caspersen, formerly of Cloverland, B.C., who say they are the inventors and owners of the formulae.

They say Ella Hedlund and her late husband, K. A. Hedlund, learned "the process" by representing they would finance them in putting the invention on the market, but that after acquiring them they kept all the profits and excluded the Caspersens, the inventors, from the profits. The company made about \$10,000 as a result, according to the plaintiffs, who ask an accounting and order restraining the Hedlund Company from using the invention further.

Resolution Passed in Stockholm by Alliance for International Friendship

Arbitration Efforts of Nations Desiring Peace Given Support by Spokesmen

Stockholm, Aug. 8.—The principles of arbitration, disarmament and security have been endorsed by the conference of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches, in session here, as "the only foundation for international peace."

In a resolution passed at yesterday's session, the alliance declared, in effect, that while it was not the function of the association to pronounce on political questions, its efforts should be devoted to the principles of arbitration, security and disarmament, accepted by world opinion as application of Christian ideals of international politics.

FOREST FIRES IN WASHINGTON STATE

Everett, Wash., Aug. 8.—The forest and brush fire situation in Snohomish County showed little change to-day. Langcous, fire, were reported west of Lake Stevens and in the Thomas Lake district, south of Everett. Sixty or more men were on the Lake Stevens fire lines protecting homes. A large quantity of down timber was said to be burning near the lake side.

TEN ESCAPE TRIAL

Boston, Aug. 8.—Ten of the twelve defendants indicted for manslaughter in connection with the deaths of twenty-four persons in the collapse of the Pickwick Club building here on July 4 were discharged yesterday, when Judge Lummus ordered the jury to return not guilty verdicts.

ONTARIO PREMIER RETURNS FROM BRITAIN

London, Aug. 8 (Canadian Press cable).—"The people of the Old Country are losing their insular feeling," said Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, before his departure last night from London to return home. "The next few years, I am sure, will see a singular development in a closer consolidation for the general imperial interest."

"I found Scotland's rural sections showing every evidence of prosperity," Premier Ferguson said, "although the depression continues to exist in the big centres of population."

BUSINESS FAILURES

Ottawa, Aug. 8.—Public notices of fifteen bankruptcies appear in this week's issue of The Canadian Gazette.

Bye N.Y., Aug. 8.—Miss Helen White, national women's tennis champion, gained the final bracket in the U.S. Open tennis tournament at the Westchester Club here on Friday. She defeated Miss Helen White, a match requiring but thirty minutes.

Excelsior Springs, Mo., Aug. 8.—Fifty policemen from Kansas City, armed with riot guns, arrived here fifteen minutes too late to prevent the lynching by a mob of 500 yesterday of Miller Mitchell, a negro, who was taken from the jail where he was being held on a charge of having assaulted a white girl Thursday night.

Police Too Late to Prevent Lynching







VICTORIA, B.C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1925

# CANCER GERM HEROES CLOAKED IN MODESTY

Times Correspondent Interviews The Two Most Noted Scientific Men of The Hour

By MILTON BRONNER  
Special Dispatch to The Victoria Times

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Elusive as the dread cancer germ which they pursued relentlessly for two solid years are its modest English discoverers—the doctor, William Ewart Gye, and the latter, J. E. Barnard.

The cancer germs until recently eluded all known filters and all magnifying glasses. The discoverers, as strangely assorted and unassuming a pair as can be found in all the history of science have dodged publicity and earnestly fled from laudation.

Credit for their discovery they give to Dr. Peyton Rous of Rockefeller Institute. Dr. Gye told me:

"All my work was made possible by discoveries of Dr. Rous

concerning tumors in fowls. Rockefeller scientists were splendid, giving me all the information they had accumulated, especially Dr. Rous."

And when volunteers pressed forward to submit themselves for tests with the newly isolated germs, the discoverers announced:

"We are very much obliged, but it is utterly unnecessary. If we want to experiment, we shall do it first on ourselves, then our laboratory assistants and then on our colleagues."

Dr. Gye, as medical scientists go, is quite young. He is forty. He is the son of a railway laborer in Derbyshire, and himself worked as a railway porter to earn money for his education in Edinburgh. During the war he was with the British medical

## MEDICAL SCIENTIST



First photograph of Dr. William E. Gye, cancer germ discoverer, published on this side of the Atlantic.

corps in France and Italy. He lives in a London suburb.

Almost from the start he devoted himself to research work. Most of his service has been with National Institute for Medical Research on a modest salary. Several years ago he made a noteworthy discovery in diseases of the nervous system. A little later he again came into notice by researches into the poisonous effect of various kinds of dust.

Two years ago he set himself to cancer research. Dr. Rous in America had discovered the recurrence of a certain kind of sarcoma in fowls and had evolved a theory of sarcoma, due to a germ. Dr. Gye was convinced that Dr. Rous has shown the path to success.

And that is where Barnard came in. The latter runs and owns a fashionable men's hat shop in Jermyn Street. This shop is his meal ticket. But for thirty years the big interest in his life

## MICROSCOPIST



Dr. J. E. Barnard, a hat manufacturer of London, whose specially constructed microscope aided Dr. Gye in his discoveries of the cancer germ.

was microscopy. The fifty-five-year-old businessman had made himself one of the foremost microscopists in the world. His distinction is evidenced by the fact that he became president of the Microscopical Society and received the blue ribbon of scientific distinction—the Fellowship of the Royal Society. He has spent thousands upon microscopy and has never accepted a penny for his services, not even during the war when he gave all his time to the Government. Much of his time has been spent at the same research institute that Dr. Gye served.

To help Gye, he invented a new kind of microscope. No microscope before known was able to magnify certain kinds of germs enough to make them visible. Scientists know that the violet light at one end of the spectrum has the highest magnifying powers. Going on from this to ultra-violet rays, even better results are obtained.

Barnard perfected a method

whereby a powerful camera looks through an equally powerful microscope upon subjects illuminated by ultra-violet and other rays. He thus got a camera which could register what the human eye could not see. It was able to photograph germs that had eluded all other efforts to identify them. Barnard's part of the partnership had been accomplished.

Then came the long tedious tests. It was one thing to photograph a germ supposed to be a cancer germ. It was quite another to prove that it did bring about cancer. There followed a year's experimentation. It is now believed that Gye has proved the malignancy of the infinitesimally tiny thing Barnard's camera saw.

Now it is up to science to find out whether an anti-toxin can be discovered to kill the germ. That is not at all sure. Tuberculosis germs were discovered twenty-five years ago. The cure is still being sought.

# Has Lot of British Rulers of India Carried Curse? Lord Curzon's Book Asks

London, Aug. 8.—Has Oriental necromancy laid some subtle curse on the most grandiose appointive office in the world—the Governor Generalship of India.

Into the Viceroy's keeping is put Hindustan with all its stored cities and its pulsing life, its vast plains and teaming fields, its mountain keeps and its jungle fastnesses, its holy rivers and its desert wastes.

He is the overlord of a full fifth of the earth's populace. To do him honor peoples bow their foreheads in the dust and princes come in state while elephants salaam. He dwells in palaces and sits upon a throne. Pomp all but barbaric in its opulence surrounds his life and power rests in his hands like an imperial sceptre.

ONE OF THE MOST TRAGIC  
But, by ironic chance, this proudest of all posts has also been one of the most tragic for men who have held it. Its history, stretching back now for about a century and a half, has been a long succession of sorrows and disasters. "Over the Viceroy's throne there hangs not only a canopy of brocade, but a mist of human tears."

The quoted words were written by the late Marquess Curzon of Kedleston in his last book, recently published here, "The Story of the Viceroy and Government Houses."

Lord Curzon was one of the ablest of Britain's pro-consuls in the East and his book is a fascinating record of the history of India and the labors of successive Viceroys. But its greatest interest lies in the unveiling, for the first time, of the sorrows that may lurk behind the pride and valour of the office.

"To some of my readers," he wrote in the introduction to the volume, "it may come as a revelation to learn how much, behind the external glitter of the pageant, there has been of sacrifice and even of suffering. Amid the fanfare of the trumpets and the thunder of the guns, Government House, Calcutta, has sheltered more than its quota of bruised hearts and broken hopes."

"This from a man who had a natural liking for and pride in Viceroydom. Few Viceroys in the last century maintained such gorgeous state as he did during his term of office. A profound student of the Eastern mind, he knew how to impress the Orientals and with great wealth at his disposal, partly from his American wife, born Mary Leiter, of Chi-

too, went out to India as a lad, and gave his whole life to the country's service. Men see to-day that he was the consolidator of the empire which Clive's sword won. He was the first of the titular Viceroys and unquestionably the ablest of them all. But again, criticism at home undermined him, and he was finally replaced while still at Hindustan recalled and impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors."

A CRIME OF HISTORY  
Lord Curzon refers to that impeachment as "one of the crimes of history." For seven years Hastings was on trial in the House, his acts and character savagely impugned and attacked, before he finally won acquittal of all the charges made against him.

His successor in India was Lord Cornwallis, the same who surrendered to Washington at Yorktown. He served as Viceroy 1782 to 1793 and when he went home he was further honored by being made Viceroy of Ireland, where in the midst of bitter politico-religious quarrels he won the respect and esteem of both Catholics and Orangemen. In 1805 he was again sent to India as Governor General. He was in ill health when he arrived there, and while hastening to country to assume personal command of the troops he died at Ghazipur only a few weeks after his arrival.

The next pro-consul to suffer bitter disillusionment was another man of great gifts, the fourth Viceroy, Lord Mornington, Marquess of Wellesley and elder brother of the Arthur Wellesley who became the "Iron Duke." He fought the Marhatta wars, expelled the French from the country, expanded British India into a real empire. But both his commercial and educational policies brought him into conflict with the Board of Directors in London. He was openly censured and recalled, escaping impeachment by a narrow margin.

His successor was Lord Cornwallis and, after the latter's sudden death, there was an interregnum till Lord Minto became Viceroy in 1807. Minto's strength was sapped by arduous campaigning, and he was finally overthrown by what Lord Curzon calls a "gross political intrigue."

The next Viceroy was Lord Moira, Marquess of Hastings, soldier and philanthropist. He contended suc-

## NEW VISCOUNTESS



Lady Dunsford, formerly Mrs. George J. Gould, and her husband, Viscount Dunsford, leaving their hotel in Montreal following their surprise marriage there.

cessfully with further Marhatta troubles and the Gurkha war. But while the natives of India appreciated his achievements, the directors grumbled at his having extended British territory in India. He tendered his resignation, but served his

death and then interred in her coffin, reaching England in April, 1862. He died in London two months later.

## TIMELY RESIGNATION

The successor in India of Lord Moira was the Earl of Amherst, who in the course of his adventurous career as diplomat had refused to "kow-tow" to the Chinese Emperor in Peking and had been shipwrecked in Gaspar Strait, escaping in an open boat to Batavia. He fought the first Burmese War as Viceroy. But once only escaped the ignominy of dismissal by a timely resignation.

The next to suffer disillusionment in the great office was the tenth Viceroy, Lord Auckland, who also found it necessary to resign to avoid dismissal. His successor was the Earl of Ellenborough, whose Indian administration of two and a half years, from first to last a subject of hostile criticism. He was a pompous and headstrong man and the directors finally recalled him in disgrace as "insubordinate and disrespectful."

The twelfth Viceroy was Viscount Hardinge, Field Marshal and gallant soldier, veteran of the battles of Corunna and Vittoria. He had lost a hand in battle. He served his full term as Viceroy, escaped the misfortune of his predecessors and declined an annuity of £5,000 on his retirement.

His successor, the Marquis of Dalhousie, Lord Curzon points out, "led a life of incessant and truly heroic combat with devouring and ever-increasing pain," due largely to his arduous labors in a climate which sapped his health. A small man, dignified, masterful, he suppressed the Mutiny rebellion, fought the Sikh War, annexed the Punjab without waiting for instructions from home, and other matters of great moment. A year after the mutiny he returned to England a hopeless invalid and died within a few years.

On the fourteenth Viceroy, the Earl of Canning, fell the whole burden of the mutiny. His magnanimous attitude won him the sobriquet of "Clemency Canning," at first in derision, later in honor. The illness killed his wife and grief of her loss, coupled with the strain of anxiety and hard work during the great rebellion, sapped the Viceroy's health and vitality. In the hope that

rest might restore him he went home, reaching England in April, 1862. He died in London two months later.

## FIRST UNDER CROWN

His successor was the Earl of Elgin, the first Viceroy to be appointed directly by the Crown. After a long career in Canada, China and Egypt he went out to India and died within four months of heart disease while making a mountain journey in pursuance of his duties.

The seventeenth Viceroy was the Earl of Mayo. He served energetically for three years, from 1869 to 1872 reorganizing the Indian finances and promoting public works. Then, while visiting the convict settlement in the Andaman Islands on an inspection trip, he was assassinated by one of the prisoners.

His successor was the Earl of Northbrook, who served four years and then resigned when the Duke of Argyll, as Secretary of State, overruled certain of his policies which, he has since been admitted, would have prevented the second Afghan War.

The next Viceroy was the Earl of Lytton, diplomatist and poet. He also resigned after four years of service because of disagreement with the Home Government.

In the list also is included one of the more recent Viceroys, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, who narrowly escaped assassination when a bomb thrown as he entered the city of Delhi in state, Dec. 22, 1912. He was seriously wounded. Lady Hardinge, who was riding on the same elephant with him, escaped unhurt, but the resulting shock to her nerves did much to hasten her death in London several months later. Finally Lord Hardinge resigned during his second term of office, because he and his son-in-law were overruled by the Home Government on a fundamental principle of Indian administration in which he was subsequently declared to have been right.

Lord Curzon's own resignation, though he makes no mention of it, was due to a "war" with Lord Kitchener, which sapped his whole term of office, and to the failure of the Home Government to support him against the famous soldier.

Nor does he refer directly to his own resignation, but after speaking of Dalhousie, "stunned by the awful news of the death at sea of the

beloved wife whom he had sent home to recover," and of Canning, "following his beautiful wife to the grave by the barbed quiver above the tranquil river-reaches of Barrackpore," he says simply:

"A later Viceroy lost the partner and the main author of his happiness a few months after they had left the shores of that country to whose climate the recurrences of the illness which terminated her life was due. The volume is not devoted wholly to tragedy. Turning to the lighter aspects of Viceroy life, Lord Curzon tells of cuisine at Government House. Excellent as the native cooks are in their way, it always has been Viceroyal precedent to keep a European chef, whose difficulties in trying to cook with native assistants are likely to be great."

"One of my French chefs," the author recounts, "used to get angry and throw kitchen utensils out of the window. His successor improved upon that by throwing out the native cooks."

From the pompous "Imperial Brighter," as he was unofficially known during his tenure of the Foreign Office, this quasi-approval of a most undignified incident is surprising as it is delicious.

Dealing with state aspects of Viceroy life, Lord Curzon recalls that in 1852 the Viceroy maintained 148 elephants. In 1881 the number had been reduced to thirty-five, and a few years later to three. In 1895 the last of the state elephants was retired to private life. Emphasizing the exact observance of rules required of the civil servant of the Indian Government, he recalls an incident shortly after his own resignation during his Administration that whenever the Viceroy wrote a note of instructions for a draft, his exact words should be adhered to in the draft itself.

Curzon's successor, Lord Minto, received a memorandum on the subject of preserving the breed of Burmese ponies and horses. In the memorandum he was told: "I agree. The Burma pony is a damned good little piece of stuff."

The drafting clerk produced the following official letter: "Sir, I am directed to inform you that in the opinion of the Governor General in Council the Burma pony is a damned good little piece of stuff."

# British Labor, Hurt By Divisions, Marks Time; Must Face Necessity of Millions Emigrating

By HAROLD E. SCARBOROUGH

London, Aug. 8.—About a year ago England's first Labor government was with the Dawes plan settlement in sight, at the height of its prestige. To-day Parliament is ruled by the biggest Tory majority of the last century and Labor is once again striving desperately merely to hold its own in the country's scheme of domestic affairs. There is much talk of strikes, lockouts and even ugly hints of violence beginning to arise here and there.

In order to try to get some idea of how labor itself is feeling I spent a couple of hours yesterday talking to the Labor members of Parliament. We sat on the terrace of the Houses of Parliament—

country is full of cross-currents and is anything but unified.

This year's industrial troubles have intensified the always existing cleavage between trade unionists and theoretical Socialists of the independent Labor party. The former charge the Marxists with being out of touch with practical affairs. The latter retort that the separate unions are failing to take a broad view of imperial solidarity or of the labor movement in general.

LABOR MOVEMENT DIVIDED  
Among trade unionists there is still another division. Much has been heard recently of sheltered trades. The term applies to occupations in those industries which are not faced with foreign competition. These workers—railway men, transport workers, municipal employees—have been able to keep wages on a much higher level than comrades in the so-

called heavy industries, as mining, engineering, shipbuilding and export manufacturing generally.

MINERS OUT FOR THEMSELVES  
"They have not helped us since 1921, and then they let us down," one M.P. said bitterly. "The result is that now we miners are on a policy of 'every man for himself.' We do not put much stock in this new 'quadruple alliance'."

This sentiment was echoed by others. The general attitude of these men in industries where unemployment is rife seems to be this: for the time being labor as a political movement must content itself with marking time. Representatives of labor in the so-called "heavy" industries meanwhile will make every effort for a real rapprochement with employers. "Eventually we have got to adopt the American system," one M.P. said. "In some respects it conflicts with our customs and traditions; at the last we will scrap them. On a rising market we miners, for instance, could get together with employers to limit coal output and hold up the rest of the community for ransom. That time is, perhaps, past, and the world demand for coal is falling. Nevertheless, there remains the possibility of tariffs. I am a theoretical free trader, but I'd plump every time for straight tariff on imported coal."

## APPROACH STAGE OF DESPERATION

When his attention was called to the obvious objection that the in-

crease of the domestic price of coal would affect every British export industry, he said brusquely: "Let them look after themselves then."

The attitude is perhaps unscientific, but it is held by the men who put in their time in the coal mines. They look after themselves then.

British Women Succeed Men in World of Sports  
London, Aug. 8.—The spoils in the male athletic world which British women carried off the honors at Kenwood in the forest of Middlesex, were covered all the northern heights of London. It is a sanctuary for rare birds like nightingales, and one or two families of the old English badger still inhabit its deep recesses.

Woman athletic clubs are being formed everywhere. Efforts have been made to point out the danger to womanhood of strenuous endeavors, but such efforts always have been overruled by medical opinion, which asserts that little harm can be done if the training is carried out scientifically.

of self-preservation overruns even that of prudence.

The keener ones among them, however, do not think that matters will come to this pass. Eventually they believe workers must scrap all their limitation-output ideas and employers must adopt the idea that it is

## King Appeals To London For Cleaner Parks

London, Aug. 8.—The King has added his voice in a formal public utterance to the protests often made by public bodies against people who leave cigarette boxes, gray picnic wrappers and old newspapers in open spaces set apart for the general enjoyment.

With the Queen he recently opened at Kenwood a big addition to famous Hampstead Heath, and expressed the earnest hope that all using it would "assist the authorities in their endeavor to protect it from the unsightly litter which, alas, in so many cases, disfigures our parks."

Kenwood is the last remaining fragment of the old forest of Middlesex, which covered all the northern heights of London. It is a sanctuary for rare birds like nightingales, and one or two families of the old English badger still inhabit its deep recesses.

better in the long run to pay high than to pay low wages.

Incidentally, although not yet ready to admit as a party, Labor is preparing to accept as axiomatic that a certain proportion of British wage earners—perhaps millions—must within a few years emigrate to other countries, particularly to the

## SIGNING OF MAGNA CHARTA HONORED

The signing of Magna Charta in June, 1215, (drawn up by Bury St. Edmund's) the previous year by the Barons) was commemorated by a service held at Runnymede, attended by a crowd of several thousand people.

Bishop Darlington, of Harris Ford, Pennsylvania, and Sir Joseph Cook, High Commissioner for Australia, were among the speakers.

The congregation repeated the following prayer: "We praise Thee, O God, for the great deed done in this place 700 years ago, whereby the laws and liberties of this realm were defended against tyranny, and victory was wrought for justice and freedom."

dominions. In the opinion of many labor leaders, this country's industrial trouble cannot be settled until the surplus population—the surplus taking into consideration the present organization of the British industrial structure is shipped off.

## Kirkwood Declined Newfoundland Trip

London, Aug. 8. (Canadian Press cable)—The Westminster Gazette, referring to the fact that David Kirkwood, Labor M.P. for Dumbarton, did not accompany the delegation from the Empire Parliamentary Association which sailed for Newfoundland yesterday, although his name was on the list of delegates at first, says Kirkwood has objections with regard to the honoring of royal toasts at state functions.

He has anti-royal views. The Gazette says, and as toasts to the King are drunk at banquets in Newfoundland it would be embarrassing if Kirkwood were with the touring parliamentary party and did not fall in with the general custom.

whom I talked to summed up the matter tersely, "Toah!"

Some heads may be broken here and there—South Wales and Scotland—but as for civil disorder in the wider sense all observant foreigners here must indorse the above scornful remark.

## CHEAPER TICKETS FOR WEMBLEY EXHIBITION

Residents and visitors in the London area are now able to travel to Wembley and enter the Exhibition with combined fare and admission tickets, the price of which has been very considerably reduced.

The combined railway and admission tickets from all stations in the London zone are now reduced to 2s. third class and 2s. first class. Children's tickets in both cases are half price.

These reductions in the "London zone" fares entail consequent reductions in fares from stations within a radius of twenty miles from the London terminus.

The reduction of the price of these combined travel and admission tickets will be much appreciated by visitors to London, and will serve to bring the British Empire Exhibition within the means of a vast untapped population in the London area.



# GREAT AFTERNOON'S GOLF AT COLWOOD

## British Open Champ And Hutchison Win

Barnes, Coupled With Steady Scot, Defeated Taylor and Black by 3 up and 2 to play; "Chick" Evans, With a 72, best round of day, and Capt. Carter Win Over Thomas and Macan; Large Galleries Follow Matches Despite Hot Weather

Local golfdom was treated to its greatest feast of the royal and ancient pastime yesterday afternoon at the Colwood Golf Club when several golf masters, whose brows have felt the fickle touch of many crowns, played eighteen holes in the most approved style.

Most prominent among the great party of touring golfers were "Long Jim" Barnes, British open golf champion; "Jock" Hutchison, former holder of the British open, and "Chick" Evans, who is ranked as not only one of the greatest amateurs that ever lived but one who can hold his head up in any company.

Capt. Carter, former Irish champion, who gets a powerful hold on the ball, and the spectacular seventeen-year-old western amateur, Keefe Aytton, who stood men like Evans, Harrison Johnston and Rudy Knepper on their heads in last month's tournament.

When Barnes was last here he was the United States open champion. Last month he attained the ambition of his life, to win the crown of his native land. Jim goes along just the same as ever. He has not fallen for the fact that "plus fours" make good golfers and he still knows how to talk to grasshoppers and wear a daisy between his front teeth.

**HUTCHISON STEADY**  
Jock Hutchison, though minus any title of consequence at the moment, is still the same sweet hitting, accurate Scotsman of old. He hit the ball for great distances yesterday and was consistent in all his work.

The matches resulted in victories for all the visitors. Barnes and Hutchison played against Dave Black of Vancouver and Phil Taylor of Victoria, and won by 3 up and 2 to play. Evans and Capt. Carter overcame Frank Thomas, the city champion, and A. V. Macan, by 4 up and 2 to play, while Joe Novak, the Californian pro, and Keefe Aytton defeated Al. Marling, the Colwood pro, and A. V. Price of Uplands by 6 up and 5 to play.

Despite the fact that none of the local pairs were successful, the victory of Barnes and Hutchison was thoroughly appreciated. Many followed with the hope of finding out the mistakes in their game and there was no lack of plenty of cheering and cheering during the next few days on the local courses.

**PROS ATTRACT ATTENTION**  
The main interest centred in the match between the pros, due to the fact that it was in the nature of a return. Three years ago, Black and Taylor won on Oak Bay by 2 up and 1 to play and the visiting pair sought revenge.

The match was well contested, with each player winning one or more holes. Out of the sixteen holes Taylor and Black each won one and shared in winning a second, while Barnes took two and Hutchison one. The first seven holes were halved. The last nine were halved. Taylor won the seventeenth and Black the eighteenth.

**GOT OFF BADLY**  
Black and Taylor did not start very well and poor putting cost them the first and second holes. Hutchison winning the first with a four, while Taylor and Black each had a four to five by both "Jock" and "Jim" to five by Black and Taylor. Taylor won the hole with a four, while Black missed a three.

Barnes was pin high on the fourth but got into a conversation with a family of grasshoppers and was down in four. Black who was to the left at the foot of a tree, sank his putt for a three and won the hole. Barnes had the only six of the afternoon on the fifth, taking five to reach the green. Black and Hutchison halved the hole with four. Barnes was again out of the reckoning at the sixth, but consistent old "Jock" contributed a four to halve the hole with Black and Taylor. Black just missed a three.

All four had three on the seventh. Black skimming the cup with his second. Barnes came into the picture at the eighth when his ball, after hesitating on the lip of the cup, decided to topple in and the long felt Taylor won the hole with a three. Taylor and Black each had four, while Hutchison for the only time in the sixteen holes of real play, contributed a five.

**HUTCHISON IN FRONT**  
Taylor, who has been out in front with his tee shots, found Hutchison getting length on him at the ninth. The hole was halved with all players gaining a four. The putting was splendid on this green, each sinking a long one.

Hutchison was the only one to avoid trouble on the tenth and he won the hole with a four. Taylor, Black and Barnes all had four on the left and the British open champion had to wrap one of his long legs around a tree to get a stance. He played well out.

Taylor won the short eleventh. He was down in three while the others all required three putts to win. Barnes again had nothing to say about the twelfth, his putter falling him. Hutchison, however, was reliable and he halved the hole, with Black and Taylor.

**A LONG DRIVE**  
Barnes came back with a tremendous drive on the thirteenth. It was the longest tee shot of the match. Long Jim followed this up with a

## Richards Meeting Bill Johnston For Singles Position

Great Tennis Match Expected To-day; East Triumphed Over West Yesterday

Forest Hills, N.Y., Aug. 8.—Taking three of four matches, tennis stars representing the East held a decisive edge over their opponents from the West at the end of the first half of the two-day intersectional battle.

Robert and Howard Kinsey, of San Francisco, in the final match of the afternoon, scored the West's only triumph when they staged an uphill struggle to conquer William Tilden and George Lott, young Californians, recruited for the East's forces. Displaying the best tennis they have shown so far in the East, the Kinseys outplayed and outgamed their opponents after dropping the first set, gaining the match by scores of 2-6, 6-2, 7-5. Tilden was forced to fight practically alone against the national champion after the first set, with Lott stroking erratically, and the singles king was not equal to the task of breaking up the brilliant teamwork of the coast brothers.

**VOLEYED TO VICTORY**

The other doubles encounter went to the East, when R. Norris Williams and Vincent Richards volleyed their way to victory over William M. Johnston and Clarence Griffin, San Francisco veterans. 6-3, 6-4. With both singles-tunnels also went to the Atlantic seaboard representatives, Manuel Alonso, Spanish Davis cup ace, rallied to upset Cranston Holman, the young Stanford University star, 5-4, 6-2, 6-4.

Holman's battle against his more experienced, internationally famous opponent provided the most interesting tennis of the afternoon. The steady young coast star gave the agile Spaniard a real tussle and only his ineffectiveness at the net prevented him from emerging victorious.

The continuation of the series to-day with five additional matches scheduled, will have added vigour because of the feature singles match, bringing together Vincent Richards and William M. Johnston, will have the status of a test to determine which is to get the two singles position on the Davis cup team.

Tilden already has been chosen to fill the number one position again and is expected to pair with Richards in the doubles on the strength of their victories this week over Richards and Williams, but Little Bill is making a head, to replace Richards in the singles.

The two rivals have not met in the singles since the East-West matches a year ago, when Richards triumphed in a five-set match.

Three other singles matches are scheduled to-day with Ray Casey of San Francisco meeting George Lott of Chicago.

## Substitute Quoter Wins Title by Fine Play in Tournament

The intermediate quot championship of the city occupied the last two nights of the playground boys. The tournament was held at Central Park, where the course is thirty feet in length. The victor was a substitute, who played with the team of Wilbert Kettle, who, acting as a substitute on the Central Park team, succeeded in winning the championship with points to spare. He is now both the junior and intermediate champion of the city, and will accept challenges from non-contenders under the same conditions.

The results of the two nights' games were as follows:  
**FIRST ROUND**  
Shouldice (C) beat Rose (VH). Robinson (VW) beat Killick (BH). McNaughton (C) beat D. Bissell (BH).

**SECOND ROUND**  
McNaughton beat Postre. Kettle beat Camusa. Robinson beat Shouldice.

**THIRD ROUND**  
Kettle beat Robinson (21-7). McNaughton drew a bye.

**FINALS**  
Kettle beat McNaughton (21-17). It will be interesting to know that the work being carried on in the playgrounds is rapidly gaining in popularity. This fact is shown by the way the parents of the children are co-operating with the supervisors to make the job a success. This will in time prove one of the city's best investments, as it is promoting good sportsmanship, and developing some fine young athletes. Only those who have seen the football teams in action will realize this.

## Sons Will Take On Dockers in Crucial Game Monday Night

On Monday night the Sons of Canada and Esquimalt intermediate basketball teams will clash at the Carleton grounds commencing at 8:30 o'clock. A good game is expected as both teams are anxious for a win. At present the Sons are resting at the top of the league by a good margin and should they come through with a victory over the dockers, they will be declared champions of the intermediate league. If Esquimalt, who are at present playing a good brand of lacrosse, are able to come out on the long end of the score, the destination of the championship will be very much in doubt.

## Australian Machine To Make Appearance At Colwood Aug. 26

Announcement was made this morning by Men T. G. Cameron, of the Colwood race track, to the effect that the Australian totallizers will be used at the race meet there, opening August 26, and continuing until September 2.

## "Right Down the Middle"



JOCK HUTCHISON

When it comes to consistent, steady play, the genial Scot pictured above defies his cap to no one. Yesterday Jock was hitting them down the middle as straight as a plumb line. When Barnes, Black and Taylor wandered into the trees at the tenth, Jock was "right down the middle" in four. His card for eighteen holes yesterday consisted of fifteen fours, two fives and a three.

## Two Benefit Soccer Games To Be Played With Visiting Tars

Two benefit football games will be played next week in connection with the entertainment of the sailors of the H.M.S. Capetown. The games will be played on the grounds of the H.M.S. Capetown.

On Wednesday night, at the Royal Athletic Park, providing the grounds are available, the Vets will clash with the crack team from the British warship in a benefit game for the players of the Veterans' team who were injured last season. This should be a good match as the Vets have been in training and hope to be able to make the blue jackets slip.

On Saturday night, at the Royal Athletic Park, the same teams will meet in another benefit match for the Vets. The band of the H.M.S. Capetown will most likely be in attendance on both occasions.

## DUNCAN TENNIS

Duncan, Aug. 8.—Further results in the Duncan Lawn Tennis Club's annual tournament played on Thursday were:

**LADIES' SINGLES**  
Mrs. Lane defeated Mrs. Roberts by default; Miss Considine defeated Miss Walden, 6-4, 6-4; Mrs. Rose defeated Miss Clarke, 6-3, 6-0; Miss Miller defeated Miss Dawson-Thomas, 6-0, 7-5; Miss Bryant defeated Miss Robertson, 6-0, 5-7; Miss Daisley defeated Miss Macklin, 6-1, 7-5.

**LADIES' DOUBLES**  
Mrs. Christmas and Miss Bond defeated Mrs. Manguy and Mrs. T. Kier, 6-4, 6-1; Mrs. Easton and Mrs. Williams defeated Mrs. Gurnett, 6-2, 6-0; Mrs. Rose and Miss Wallich defeated Miss Walden and Miss Dawson-Thomas, 6-2, 6-4.

**MIXED DOUBLES**  
Mr. and Mrs. Christmas defeated Miss Bond and P. Hoey, 6-4, 8-6; Miss Robertson and O'Halloran defeated Miss Walden and O. T. Smythe, 6-1, 5-7, 6-4.

**MEN'S SINGLES**  
N. Corfield defeated J. H. Edgell, 6-2, 6-1; P. L. Baker defeated P. H. Holmes, 6-3, 6-1; A. H. Lomas defeated E. Hellen, 6-2, 6-4; O. T. Smythe defeated H. Gurnett, 6-1, 7-5; Mrs. Rose and Miss Wallich defeated Miss Walden and Miss Dawson-Thomas, 6-2, 6-4.

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## Speaker Leads By But Three Points In Batting Race

Harry Rice Crowding Leader for Honors With Hellmann, Cobb and Sisler Next

Hornsby Slumps But Still Has Margin Over His Team-mate, Bottomley

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Four veterans and a youngster from the Western end of the American League circuit are topping the sluggers this week, it is shown in averages released to-day and which include Wednesday's games.

The quintette is composed of Tris Speaker of Cleveland who is leading with .334; Harry Rice, St. Louis Browns, with .331; Harry Hellmann, star outfielder of the Tigers, with .332; Ty Cobb and George Sisler, with .328 each. Al Simmons of the Athletics is the closest eastern contender, being sixth with .311.

Sisler fared better than the other leaders, making a gain of seven points over last week, while Speaker lost 11 points. Rice, Cobb and Hellmann lost four points each.

**WILLIAMS LEADS WITH HOMERS**  
Ken Williams of the Browns still leads with 24 home runs. Bob Meusel of the Yankees cracked out one and is trailing Williams with 2.

Johnny Most of the White Sox remains at the top in base-stealing with 34 and has increased his lead as a run-getter with 93.

Other leading batters: Lamar Phillips, .308; Barrett, Chicago, .307; Wingo, Detroit, .301; Hale, Philadelphia, .300; Rice, Washington, .298; Collins, Chicago, .297; Cleveland, .297; Cochrane, Philadelphia, .295.

Getting nine hits in his last seven games, Jimmy Bottomley of the Cardinals, moved from third place among the National League hitters to the position of runner-up to his boss, Rogers Hornsby.

Hornsby, despite a slump of four points, is topping the list by 12 points with an average of .394. Bottomley, in addition to boosting his mark to .382, broke away from Hornsby for the total base leadership with .556. Two of Jimmy's blows were home runs and two for three bases.

**CHALLENGERS SLIP**  
J. Wilson, catcher of the Phillies, who a week ago was challenging Hornsby among the batters, dropped from second place to fifth. Jack Fournier and Milton Stock, two Dodgers, who also were knocking on the door of the leader, took a tumble, Fournier losing 10 points and Stock eight.

Other leading batters: Stock, Brooklyn, .374; Fournier, Brooklyn, .368; Williams, Philadelphia, .364; Burroughs, Boston, .358; Harper, Philadelphia, .356; Terry, New York, .352; Blades, St. Louis, .351.

**Play Continues In Tennis Tournament At Victoria Club**

Play continued yesterday in the club handicap tournament at the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club. A good game was seen between John P. Fournier and "Bud" Hocking in the men's handicap, single, which was won by the former, 6-3, 6-4.

Yesterday's results were as follows:  
**Men's Open Singles**  
E. McCallum defeated Scott-Mason, 6-2, 6-3.

**Men's Handicap Singles**  
J. Proctor (40) defeated R. Hocking (415) 6-3, 6-4.

**Ladies' Handicap Singles**  
F. Barbour-Stark (4) defeated R. Edgell (150) 6-2, 6-0.

**Ladies' Handicap Doubles**  
Miss Nelson and Miss Crege (115) defeated Mrs. and Miss H. Leeming (30) 6-2, 6-0.

**Portland Tennis**  
Portland, Ore., Aug. 8.—Herbert Suhr and Stanley Almqvist, San Francisco, won the Oregon State tennis doubles championships here yesterday by defeating Catlin Wolfard and Elmer Griffin, San Francisco, 6-4, 6-1, 6-4, 6-1.

In the semi-finals of the men's singles Phil Neer, Palo Alto, defeated Catlin Wolfard, San Francisco, 6-0, 6-4. In another semi-final Elmer Griffin defeated Herbert Suhr, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

Mrs. Golda Gross, San Francisco, defeated Alberta Eaton, Tacoma, in the semi-finals of the women's singles 6-1, 6-2, and Miss Carolyn Swartz, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. Ream Leachman, Vallejo, 6-4, 6-1.

In the semi-finals, mixed doubles, Miss Swartz and Griffin defeated Mrs. and Mrs. Ford Smith, Portland, 6-3, 7-5.

**NORTH WARDS TO MEET**  
The annual general meeting of the North Ward Football Club will be held on Monday night at 8 o'clock in the club house.

All old players and any one interested in the club are requested to attend.

**INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE**  
Rochester 18, Jersey City 8. Toronto 2, Reading 6. Syracuse 7-4, Providence 0-3.

## Giants In Danger of Being Passed By Reds

New York Loses Fifth Straight Game; Pittsburgh Pushes Further Ahead by Victory Over Brooklyn; Philadelphia Athletics Split Double-header With Cleveland and Set Record for Speed in Second Game; Washington Slips Back

New York, Aug. 8.—The jaws of the trap which have been closing on the second place New York Giants from both sides were clamped more tenaciously on the National League champions to-day. Pressure applied by third place Cincinnati Reds and leading Pittsburgh Pirates yesterday removed New York 3½ games from first place and reduced their hold on second place to 2½ games. A second victory in as many days over the Giants by Cincinnati marked the fifth straight reverse suffered by the McGraw entry. The Giants yesterday were able to score only one run off high-class pitching by Donohue, while Cincinnati counted twice.

Hard and prolific hitting, reaching its peak in a three-run ninth-inning rally, enabled Pittsburgh to win an uphill battle against Brooklyn 10-9. Charley Grimm extra-base hitting gave the Cubs a 5-1 verdict over the Phillies.

After playing loose ball in the opening game of a double-header with Cleveland, won by the Indians 1-0, the Philadelphia Athletics recovered and slightly increased their American League lead over Washington by scoring a shutout triumph, 2-0.

Washington could get only four hits off Girard, and St. Louis blanked the world's champions 8-0 with excellent infield support topped by five double plays.

Duane, of Detroit, and Lyons, of Chicago, added two additional mound classics to the day's liberal contribution of unusually good pitching in the American, the former limiting the Yankees to five hits and the latter holding Boston to three.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**  
Pittsburgh, Aug. 8.—Pittsburgh came from behind and scored three runs in the ninth yesterday to win from Brooklyn, 10 to 9. A single by Spencer driving home Taylor with the winning run. As the Giants lost again, the Pirates now are three and one-half games ahead of the champions. Max Carey and Burleigh Robinson came to blows near second base while the Pirates were at bat in the seventh inning. Carey sought to return to second base after striking the fielder, but was caught by the "holing" twirler, who stood on the base line. Grimes started to swing his fists. Both were put out of the game.

**GIANTS DOWN AGAIN**  
Cincinnati, Aug. 8.—Cincinnati made it two straight from New York yesterday by beating the visitors, 2 to 1. Roush and Walker won the game in the sixth. Roush slid safely into second after being caught off base and scored on Walker's triple to centre. Walker scored on an infield bunt.

**GRIMM'S HITTING WINS**  
Chicago, Aug. 8.—Charley Grimm's hitting yesterday gave Chicago a 5 to 1 victory over Philadelphia. Grimm's first hit was a home run, in the sixth inning, which put the local team in front. His next hit was a double, which clinched the game. Blake held the visitors to five hits, two of which were hit into the bleachers in left and center field. He doubled under the ground rules, and gave the Phillies their lone run. Six double plays featured the game.

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**  
Boston, Aug. 8.—For the second successive day the Boston Red Sox losing yesterday 2 to 0. Lyons held Boston to three hits in his sixteenth victory of the season.

**DETROIT BEAT YANKEES**  
New York, Aug. 8.—Detroit handed the Yankees a 3 to 1 setback yesterday. George Dauss limiting the locals to five hits. Fothergill's double followed by Ernie Johnson's muff on Manush's roller and Hellmann's triple brought two Tiger tallies in the first inning. The other run came in the sixth on Manush's double.

**SET RECORD FOR SHORTNESSES**  
Philadelphia, Aug. 8.—After dropping the first game to the Cleveland Indians, 10 to 4, the Athletics came back in the second yesterday and by the score of 10-5. The game was hard-fought and the departmentals just scraped through to a victory by scoring six runs in the seventh inning.

**As a result of their victory** Spencers are now within half a game of Sidney, who are leading the league by the score of 10-5. The game was hard-fought and the departmentals just scraped through to a victory by scoring six runs in the seventh inning.

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# In The Automobile World

## AUTOMOBILE DIRECTORY

ACCESSORIES  
Phone 622-622 1000 Dufferin  
**Victoria's Modern Service Station**  
Automobile Accessories  
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Weller Auto Supply House

**Automotive Equipment House**  
ACCESSORIES  
Shell Gasoline, Oil, Tires, Battery  
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Dealers for Vancouver Island in  
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Vancouver Island Distributor  
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Best of Auto and Truck Repairs

**Louie Nelson's Garage**  
We are fully equipped to handle your Ford repairs and do general garage business. Gas and oil.  
**LOUIS NELSON**  
Cor. View and Vancouver Streets  
Phone 279

AUTO LIVERY  
**DRIVE YOURSELF**  
PHONE 1

## AUTOMOBILE DEALERS TO PUT ON FINE SHOW

Elaborate Preparations Being Made for Display at the Willows Exhibition This Month; Special Decorating and Lighting Features; All Latest Models of Cars Equipped With Modern Accessories Will be on Exhibit.

Elaborate preparations are being made by the automobile dealers of the city for the automobile show to be held at the annual British Columbia Provincial Exhibition at the Willows Fair Grounds on August 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22.

Last year there was no show held, but this year the dealers have had so many inquiries as to whether or not they would be holding a display that they decided to hold a show and make it one of the best ever held in Victoria.

Special interior decorating of the automobile building will feature the show. There will also be a splendid lighting system and a band will be in attendance every afternoon and evening.

The automobile show has occupied a premier place at all the exhibitions and citizens will welcome with interest the news that an exhibit will be put on. The automobile men have a way of their own in showing off their models.

This year's show will be entirely for showing off passenger cars. All the latest models with the utmost in modern equipment have been ordered from the factories and are now on the way. These motors were ordered especially for the exhibition.

Another novel feature of the automobile show is that all the dealers

## LARGE PRODUCTION AT CHRYSLER PLANT

Seven hundred and fifty Chrysler cars, five hundred of them the new Chrysler four, are now being turned out every day by the Chrysler corporation in its effort to catch up with the country-wide demand for its cars. The plants were working on a schedule of 16,000 cars in July. Unfilled orders at the factory are the greatest in the history of the organization, according to J. E. Fields, vice president in charge of sales.

"The first showing of the Chrysler four has attracted thousands to our showrooms," said Mr. Fields in a statement issued recently. "Scores have placed orders, without demonstration, after a first view of the car. So instantaneous has been its appeal that, already, public demand exceeds our scheduled production."

**MAKE 200 A DAY**  
"Every factory of the great Chrysler plants is concentrated to-day on meeting the demand in delivering the Chrysler four. Production is now running at a rate of 200 cars a day—the greatest output of four-cylinder cars ever attained in a Chrysler plant."

Chrysler dealers to-day are making delivery with a rapidity not anticipated by the thousands who placed their orders, content to wait until delivery could be made.

This huge production by the two Chrysler plants in Detroit is made possible by the installation of several hundred thousand dollars worth of new and improved machinery. The Chrysler Highland Park plant, where the newly announced four-cylinder car is being built, is operating on a schedule larger than it has ever before reached in order to fill the flood of orders which began when the car was first shown three weeks ago. The Chrysler Jefferson Avenue plant is turning out two hundred and fifty sixes a day. Increased efficiency in the Jefferson plant has recently permitted the production of an additional one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five cars a week.

**GAIN IN PRODUCTION**  
The rapidity with which production of the new Chrysler four has jumped approximately one hundred cars a day to five hundred, is a feat which has astounded automobile manufacturing executives of long experience, says W. Ledyard Mitchell, vice president in charge of manufacturing. This phenomenal increase was made possible through new machinery designed and installed under the personal direction of Walter P. Chrysler, and adds another masterpiece of achievement to his long career as the leading figure in that field in the motor car industry.

It is even more of a feat, adds Mr. Mitchell, because of the greater number of and more rigid inspections to which each Chrysler four is subject before being permitted to receive final approval. Cars are being turned out at the four plant as rapidly as is consistent with quality production says Mr. Mitchell. Every facility of the entire organization is concentrated on meeting the demand in delivering the four. Production from the Jefferson plant is likewise the greatest ever attained.

Mr. Fields announced that orders for both four and six cylinder cars taken by Chrysler distributors and dealers since the advent of the Chrysler four, June 25, have consistently been the largest reached at any time in its history. He estimates from reports filed by factory district supervisors throughout the country that an average of more than 1,000 daily retail orders for Chrysler fours and sixes have been placed since that time.

**COLLECTS DUST**  
A car that stands in a public garage for a week collects about as much dust as a car that is kept on the go and not dusted during the same period of time. More rusty bumpers and headlights are found on cars that are seldom used.

**CLUTCH BECOMES HEATED**  
When the clutch is used frequently for gear shifting on hills, it often becomes heated and the play in the clutch is shortened. Should the pedal rest against the floor board, the clutch will slip and burn out plates very quickly if not properly adjusted.

**Distinctive Color Combinations**—Body colors, in duco, are the most attractive and tasteful ever offered. Chrysler-designed, Fisher-built closed bodies are further refined.

**Extraordinary Equipment**—Chrysler equipment includes Purolator, which filters all dirt from crankcase oil as the motor runs; Watson Stabilators, the most efficient and most costly device of its type to absorb the shock of road irregularities; air-cleaner, which removes all road dirt and dust from air entering the engine; thermostat control of water heat for most efficient operations; motor heat indicator on dash; Chrysler-Lockheed hydraulic four-wheel brakes which provide utmost safety control; Spartan "SOS" electric horn; duco durable body finish; balloon tires.

If there ever was a thrill in Chrysler Six performance and appearance before—and the whole world knows there was—that thrill is now intensely accentuated!

We are eager to have you experience this new thrill yourself! We will gladly afford you the opportunity for thorough and personal demonstration.

We are pleased to extend the convenience of demonstrations. Ask about Chrysler's attractive plan. Chrysler dealers and superior Chrysler service everywhere.

**THOMAS PLIMLEY LTD.**  
Phone 697 Broughton St. at Broad Victoria, B.C.

## DODGE BROTHERS ENLARGE FACTORY

Reconstruction Necessary to Increase Plant Output of 1,100 Cars

An expansion programme, the largest ever planned in the history of Dodge Brothers, is now under way in an effort to meet requirements of dealers in 1926, according to information received by Dodge Brothers and Graham Brothers vehicles. Although present production schedules call for 1,100 automobiles per day, this number is insufficient, it is reported, and enlargements are being made to relieve the situation. Five large new buildings are already under construction and three others will begin immediately.

The total floor area of the eight new buildings will exceed 750,000 square feet and will afford employment for several thousand additional men. The cost of the expansion will approximate \$5,000,000.

When the present construction programme is completed, on January 1, 1926, Dodge Brothers, Inc., will have a capacity of 1,500 cars a day. The present intention is to go into full production on this basis the moment the new facilities are available.

Dodge Brothers construction department has created every building in the enormous factory and similarly will be responsible for every detail of the present programme. It is estimated that fully 1,000 men will be employed the rest of the year in the expansion project now under way.

**COVERS LARGE AREA**  
When Dodge Brothers factory began operations late in 1914, it consisted of a few buildings with a total floor area of some twenty acres. Today it consists of 110 acres and the addition of the five new buildings will increase it to 130.

It will make Dodge Brothers one of the largest factories in the world. A complete series of new buildings, as large in itself as many factories, is already under construction on Lynch Road. One building, 75x500 feet, will house the heat treat department; another, 65x500, the heavy hammer shop; a die shop, 100x312, will also be erected. To supply

power for these enormous new units a large and thoroughly modern power house will be built. Dozens of new railway tracks are already being laid, hundreds of workmen being employed in this project alone.

The largest of the additions to the main plant will be a six-story extension of assembly plant No. 1, 100x462 feet in dimensions. This addition alone will have a floor area of 282,000 square feet.

**NEW FORGE DEPARTMENT**  
The new forge department on Lynch Road replaces a similar department in the main factory and the buildings which formerly housed it will make way for a huge five-story building, 265x109. This building will be for machinery and storage purposes. What will be known as main plant No. 4, measuring 75x475, will join the machining and storage plant. It will also be five stories and will complete an enormous L-shaped unit.

Dodge Brothers factory is one of the most compact in the world and the new buildings fit perfectly into the vast system of production. Planning a series of main buildings on one side are huge warehouses, where the raw materials are received and fed out into the various machining departments.

On the other side of the main buildings are the great assembly plants into which machinery departments feed their finished parts.

"The reputation of Dodge Brothers motor car and the character of Dodge Brothers dealer organization, plus our determination to make a good car continually better, leaves no possible doubt as to our future market," said President F. J. Haynes. "Our only fear is that even 1,500 cars a day will be insufficient for the requirements of 1926."

## EVERY MOTORIST SHOULD MAKE TOUR OF COUNTRY

The tourist season is here and every motorist who can spare the time and money is advised to make a trip—the longer the better. Get out of your own little neck-o'-the-woods and see what some of the rest of the country is like.

Anybody who makes such a trip will be impressed by the excellence of the roads to be found in most parts of the country.

Let us consider motoring impressions apart from scenery. Although there are good roads almost everywhere, it is amazing that here and there some of the most heavily traveled and most important highways have long sections that are unrolled gravel.

The roads themselves are smoothly surfaced but the dust is awful. It is hard to apply a little oil now and then to lay the dust.

While on the subject of road surfaces it is interesting to note the difference in roads on the performance of the car. Although dusty, a smooth dirt or gravel road excels in softness of riding. There is a luxury about rolling over such a road that no other equals.

The car rides more smoothly and runs more quietly, due to the fact that chassis vibrations are minimized and engine and axle noises are also reduced. The other extreme is a brick pavement. Even assuming that it is perfectly smooth it generates a certain amount of rear-end hum, especially with balloon tires, and the same vibration is carried up to the engine, which certainly runs more noisily. This condition is avoided on the dirt or gravel road.

Various road surfaces may be rated according to the noise they produce, about as follows: Brick, concrete, macadam, asphalt, oil, gravel, unrolled gravel and dirt. The concrete road appears to be best for high speed, provided it is smooth, but old concrete roads frequently are fairly bumpy at speeds of 30 miles and up.

Roads in the asphalt class are slippery when wet. Everybody knows this, but many motorists who had had plenty of experience with asphalt streets are likely to travel an asphalt road without realizing that it is not oiled gravel, but asphalt. Unless the asphalt is recognized and speed reduced accordingly when it is wet, a disastrous skid is likely to follow. Such a road is almost as slippery as greased glass when it is just wet enough for the water to form a slime with the dust. Continued rain dilutes the slime and washes a certain amount of it off, so that the road becomes less slippery although not entirely safe. When the rain ceases and the road dries it may be more or less slippery, depending upon how much of the dust has been washed off. It is surprising to note that some three-mile mountain grades have been provided with roads of this character and when slippery the only safe way to descend them is in low gear at a speed of about ten miles per hour. Any attempt to use the brakes on a slippery asphalt surface is likely to result in a skid, unless the brake is equalized through the differential.

Incidentally, a steep dirt road may also be dangerous, if its surface is coated with a layer of slimy mud. Chains should be used on such roads when they cannot be avoided. Speaking of descending long hills, it is essential to descend them in second gear or low gear, if the hill is very steep, to prevent burning of the brakes. In such cases the brakes should be used only enough to keep the car under control.

It is rather amusing to note that some of the villages have adopted the stop and go signal system, which has been in use for some time in small towns on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, but during the week they are only in the way. With a few cars on the street they are entirely out of place, and this situation becomes real comedy when these signals are allowed to work all night.

**Advice is Given On Dismantling of Your Motor**  
Before disassembling parts which are exposed to the elements, it is a good plan to give each part a generous application of rust remover. Time can be saved by this simple precaution.

When removing nuts, immediately replace them on their respective bolts. Do not depend entirely upon memory to replace the parts correctly. Either make a rough sketch when there is the slightest chance for a doubt, or tag each part separately.

Do not loosen any part until some provision is made to keep it from falling. Block the heavier parts and wire the smaller parts in position if they cannot be held with one hand while using the wrench with the other.

## JEWETT Announces

Many Important Improvements

including  
ROOMIER BODIES . . . GREATER LEG ROOM  
NEW COLORS . . . AIR CLEANER  
COINCIDENTAL LOCK

with  
**PRICE REDUCTIONS**

On All Models  
See the cars for yourself  
and get the new prices at  
**EVE BROS. LTD.**

900-2 Fort Street

Phone 2552  
Night Phone 5451X-1048











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**WATERFRONT PROPERTY**  
CORDOVA BAY—Good lot on sandy beach. \$1500.  
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BRENTWOOD—Good lots from \$1000.  
DEEP BAY—Lot between road and water. \$1200.  
LANCOPOL—Summer cottage on best part of lake. \$1200.  
PROSPECT LAKE—Exclusive position. \$1250.  
FLORENCE LAKE—Nice building lots. \$1000.  
TYNOR & WALKER  
620 Fort Street Phone 1466

UTILIZE TIMES WANT ADS

## COZY BUNGALOW, PRICE \$2500

VERY EASY TERMS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY

**BELMONT AVENUE**—Attractive bungalow of five rooms, newly painted and done up throughout. It has entrance hall, living-room, dining-room with open fireplace, two bedrooms each with clothes closet, connecting bathroom. Bathing done up in white enamel; rear porch is paved; full sized cement basement; large lot; moderate taxes. Price for immediate sale only \$2500. Small cash payment and balance monthly. Clear title.

P. R. BROWN & SONS LIMITED  
1112 Broad Street Phone 1076

## A REAL HOME IN OAK BAY

CHARMING SIX-ROOM BUNGALOW

on good street south of Oak Bay Avenue. House is well-built, attractive and in excellent condition, and contains: Tiled veranda, pretty entrance hall in white enamel finish, large bright drawing-room with fireplace, nice dining-room finished in white enamel with built-in buffet, well-fitted Dutch kitchen, three good bedrooms and bathroom, glassed-in back porch with laundry tray, cement basement with furnace and extra toilet.

In well-kept garden; good garage; low taxes. We consider this an exceptionally good buy at \$4700.

Terms if desired  
SWINERTON & MUNGRAVE  
Winch Building 640 Kipt Street

## SAANICH ARM WATERFRONTAGE

AT BRENTWOOD BAY

TWO of the choicest waterfront lots in this location, good beach. Price \$2500.

JOHN GREENWOOD  
1224 Government Street

## ELK LAKE SNAP, \$6,000

26 ACRES, with frontage of 676 ft. on the Lake, adjoining Elk Lake picnic grounds, 7 acres ready for plough, balance second growth and alder bottom. Small house and stable, first-class well, spring water on the property. Look this over. Owner, Box 1860, Times.

## LOVELY OAK BAY BUNGALOW AND TWO LOTS FOR \$3,500

Grounds are nicely laid out in lawns and flower beds, also ornamental and shade trees.

Bungalow is of 4 rooms with an excellent 2-piece bathroom, sliding doors, open fireplace, good cement basement with first-class porch could be made a billiard room. Electric light fixtures are included in the price. Terms can be arranged.

R.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY LIMITED  
222 Government Street Phone 128

## SCHOOL DAYS By DWIG



THE SUPER MAN

## RADIO NEWS

### There Are Few "Dead Spots" to Mar Radio Reception in Canada

Tremendously Increasing Interest in Broadcasting Throughout Dominion; Hearing Alabama Meeting One Feature of Radio Tour.

By ERIC H. PALMER

New York, Aug. 8.—Radio reception in Canada is excellent. Our own observations and ample evidence furnished by enthusiastic listeners support that statement.

Here is a striking illustration in the form of an incident featuring our "radio exploration" on the northern side of the international line. Millions of people recall Alabama's faithful "twenty-four hours for Underwood" in those sweltering days of July, 1924, when long distance and various other kind of political convention history were made in Madison Square Garden, New York.

Those thrilling days when Davis, Smith, McAdoo, Bryan, et al., were sparring for supremacy in the arena of Democracy rose to mind, almost a year later, when Alabama once more came to the fore in radio, and the stentorian tones that pledged those loyal votes reverberated anew through the ether.

It was far away in Canada, as our train was speeding by the northern shore of Lake Superior, that we heard this new pledge of fealty to Oscar W. Underwood, as he stood up to speak 1,200 miles airline distance off. We could lay down the headphones and still the voice of Governor Underwood—that penetrated through the din of the convention auditorium and even over the crashing of the chairman's gavel and the blare of the band—carried to all members of a much interested party in the observation car bearing the radio antenna and receiver. Once more it surmounted the obstacle of a large audience that was manifesting real old-time Southern political enthusiasm—and the rattle of the train could not drown it out.

**HANDCLAPPING LIKE FIRECRACKERS**  
Amid vigorous handclapping that almost seemed like exploding firecrackers as heard via radio, Governor Underwood introduced Senator Underwood for an address on the national taxation problem in a rally being held in Montgomery.

The tremendous strength of the signals received on the train of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, on its good will and industry tour of the continent, amazed us all. Reception was uniformly good regardless of the speed of travel, and in other sections had caused either slight or distinct fading. Was it possible that WKAN or WBY was sending on much higher power?

It was indeed an unusual experience; first, by virtue of the complete success of the reception, and second, because of the intense concern in the subject of Senator Underwood's talk by the business and professional men on board. We therefore followed the meeting closely as to the station which was transmitting it so effectively. It was KDKA, via telephone relay from the hall in Alabama. We advised Senator Underwood that night by telegraph of this reception, the best of the entire 10,000-mile tour.

On this party of radio WGR, WCCO, WGN, WSAI and WBY were received most satisfactorily—particularly the Schenectady station. There is free way to the passage of the radio waves over the Great Lakes, insuring a treat for radio listeners in Middle Western and Northern Canadian territory. And as we rolled into Toronto early in the morning there was a greeting from CNRT to make the occasion even more agreeable.

**AT LAST—THE Super Statchoke!**  
The Last Word in Static Elimination. Acclaimed by Entire Radio World. Winslow, July 31.—By the newly invented STATCHOKE, a new kind of "stitch" static by separating and grounding it before it could enter the set. Now a better detector in the basic idea gives to the world a new model—a veritable STATCHOKE, long awaited in the radio field.

The new model STATCHOKE easily doubles the enjoyment of any set from the minute it is installed by removing reception which without it would be drowned out by static.

## CANADA HAS SEVENTY STATIONS

Toronto fans provided scores of stories relative to the great number of stations they were logging, covering a good part of the United States, and they were quick to give proper recognition to the excellent programs provided by their own stations. Canada now has nearly seventy broadcasters. The Canadian National Railways maintain ten of them, from Calgary, Alta., to Montreal, N.B. CKAC in Montreal, on 430 meters, sending on nearly 2,000 watts under the American method of rating, is the most powerful. There are stations must serve as an immense territory and there is need for high power. A large new Canadian National station is being opened at Vancouver.

Radio enthusiasm is reaching its highest degree in Canada. Radio was really slow to take hold in some quarters, such as in the farming and grazing regions of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, but prediction was made by men competent to judge that more sets will be sold this fall in the Dominion than ever before—and already Canada is the greatest foreign buyer of American radio apparatus.

Several new radio manufacturing plants are being established in Canada to help meet the demand. We arrived in Regina in a rainstorm, and a radio expert who welcomed us immediately pronounced it "fine radio weather" for the reason: "This rain means fine crops, and the farmers will be ready and able to buy radio receivers; more bushels of wheat mean more vacuum tubes."

In view of the necessity of obtaining good distance reception, multi-tube sets are preferred. But there are very few "dead spots" in the mountains or on the plains, to prevent fine results.

**HUNTERS TAKE SETS ON LONG TRIPS**  
Mountain climbers and hunters in the Canadian Rockies have taken the radio sets along on prolonged trips. We learned as we installed our set at Lake Louise and in Banff. We were told of others who had been exploring regions of the Rockies in Fall and Winter, when reception justly could be regarded as marvelous.

Previously, no one had made any effort to test summer broadcast conditions. Our own conclusion was that here in the wilds static interference is at a minimum; and, considering the barriers of the big peaks on every side, the Heratian waves are readily detected after dusk.

For example, KOA, in Denver, probably 700 miles to the South, breezed in with snappy dance music—a salutation, if you please, from the peaks of Colorado to the heights of Alberta.

And Banff may be able to return the compliment, soon, if the plans for a station there are carried out. The mere experience of listening in at such beauty spots (besides the still blue waters of Lake Louise, with snow-capped mountains in all directions, and amid the forests and streams of the Banff region) was something that never will be forgotten, and was in itself a demonstration.

(Continued on Page 18.)

## DAILY RADIO PROGRAMMES

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8

KDKA (309.1) Pittsburgh, Pa. 8.45 a.m.—Wingshadow band. WLV (422.3) Cincinnati, Ohio 7 p.m.—Organ recital, Johanna Groose solos, Arthur Knecht, soloist. WMA (447.5) Chicago, Ill. 8 p.m.—Fred Daw, Russell Pratt. 8.30 p.m.—"Northern Chie," Colin C. Sanborn. Chicago Theatre. WSAI (385) Cincinnati, Ohio 8 p.m.—Walt Raters Chie concert. 8.15 p.m.—Meyers-Playing Card sextette; Ernest C. Daulton. WTAM (389.4) Cleveland, Ohio 8.5 p.m.—Studio programme. 9-12 p.m.—"By Jones and the Coo Coo Club. 12-3 a.m.—Nite caps. WCCO (476.4) Minneapolis-St. Paul 8 p.m.—Musical programme. 10 p.m.—Wally Erickson's Coliseum orchestra. WFAA (475.5) Dallas, Texas 8.30-9.30 p.m.—"Every Hope, Every Joy." 11-12 p.m.—Adolphus Hotel orchestra. WOAW (626) Omaha, Neb. 7 p.m.—"Night popular programme. 7.30 p.m.—Speaker's hour. 9 p.m.—Programme, Omaha Printing Club. 11 p.m.—Arthur Hays and his organ jubilee. WOC (484) Davenport, Iowa 9-10 p.m.—Grace Huber, Lohmiller, soprano; Charles Kerns, tenor; Frank

## BRINGING UP FATHER



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## THE GUMPS—RIGHT IS RIGHT



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## ONCE UPON A TIME



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## THE GOLDEN GOOSE. VI



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## by W.J. ENRIGHT.



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## AUTO STROP SAFETY RAZOR

Get one of these Gold-plated Safety Razors on Monday sure. If you delay a single day we may be sold out.

**59c**

**Drake Hardware Co. Ltd.**

1419 Douglas Street. Phone 1645



**J. KINGHAM LTD.**

1004 Broad St. Pemberton Block Phone 647

Our Method: 20 sacks to the ton and 100 lbs. of coal in each sack

### THERE ARE FEW "DEAD SPOTS" TO MAR RADIO RECEPTION IN CANADA

(Continued from Page 17)

stration of radio's marvelous service in supplying to those living far from the great centres of civilized activity the entertainment and instruction that makes them so much better satisfied with conditions under which they are laboring, as testified by the letters of appreciation reaching stations from mountaineers, lumbermen, rangers, engineers and pathfinders.

Nothing could be more fascinating than DX fishing in the Canadian Rockies. Let G. S. Devonshire tell about it, as best qualified.

"I probably had the first set in Banff," Mr. Devonshire stated, "and I will endeavor to give you an idea of reception as I have found it in the Rockies for the last three years. In the Winter we get very good reception, and up to about the first of May I have been able to receive all the powerful Eastern stations such as KDKA and WGY, and I have listened to programmes regularly from New York, Detroit, Providence, New Orleans, Washington, Cleveland, Boston and other points. At the present time, Hastings, Neb., seems to be about the limit as far as consistent reception goes. Central stations come in well—with good volume in Winter; and there is very fine reception from the Western coast stations. Canadian stations are received from Winnipeg to the West, but very rarely do we get Eastern Canadian stations, probably on account of their lack of power. I have often checked up results of long-distance contests and find that I get very favorable reception. Devonshire uses a four-tube set.

### Dog Testifies To Radio Tone

Here's another version of "His Master's Voice": When Captain William H. Funston resigned from the New York City Police Department to become chief of police in Schenectady, N.Y., he left his nine-year-old brindle bulldog Joffe at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Le Roy Ferris, in White Plains, N.Y. It was

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## Why Canada Must Be Canadian

*This Country Needs Stronger Bulwarks Than a Tariff Wall*

By The Times Parliamentary Correspondent

Nations, as has been observed since nations began, are like the human atoms that compose them. A man will worry six days a week about his bank account and one about his immortal soul, if he isn't too busy playing golf. Nations will convulse themselves over relatively small issues while vastly more important ones are overlooked. The things near at hand are usually settled by popular ballot; the others are often left to settle themselves, with varying results.

Canada, it appears, is going to have an election one of these days. In the throes of this trying process the electors will be faced with a thousand issues the outcome of which will seem to determine whether this country is going to surge on to the millennium or go to the dogs the day after the poll. Now, before the excitement starts, is a rather good time to glance over one or two of the far bigger matters which are likely to be mentioned only in passing while the election fever is upon us. These issues, although they are too intangible yet to be useful on the political platform, will have to be settled sooner or later. Regardless of the coming election, governments of the future, whether they are Liberal, Conservative or Progressive, will have to grapple with them.

These governments of the future will find, as governments of the past have long suspected, that Canada as a nation is without parallel in the world to-day or in the world of yesterday. There is no clear historical guide which a Canadian statesman may confidently follow. Apart altogether from its internal composition, which is unique in its diversity, and its somewhat vague position in a new kind of world empire, Canada faces a problem which has no precedent in the history of the nations. In a word, Canada is the only nation in the world which is attempting to develop a greatness of its own in the very shadow of the greatest nation of the globe—a nation of similar tongue, similar parentage, similar institutions and amazing energy. No task of that kind ever faced a young nation before.

A great deal of nonsense has been talked at various times about Canada's "relations" with the United States. Most of this was concocted for political purposes as, for instance, in the 1911 election, when half the Canadian electorate was persuaded that reciprocity would be followed shortly by the hoisting of the Stars and Stripes on Parliament Hill. Neither the United States nor Canada wants any kind of union, but discounting all this loose annexation talk, it is plain that the whole course of Canadian history is being

rapidly with which the United States is buying into Canada, how-ever, cannot be overlooked by any student who is trying to size up Canada's place in the world. By the beginning of this year the United States' investment in Canada and Newfoundland actually had reached the enormous total of \$2,440,000,000—\$1,060,000,000 represented by Government-guaranteed obligations and \$1,400,000,000 industrial securities and direct investments. The size of this total is understood better when it is remembered that Canada's entire national debt is less—\$1,300,000,000. Moreover, it is an investment which is increasing all the time. As the United States uses up its own resources it will increase still more rapidly.

**THE PRICE OF THE WAR**

Again, in this direction, Canada has faced unique conditions. Its Mother Country used up her capital in staggering sums during a war which brought no prosperity to the victors and no peace to the vanquished. Hon. J. J. Astor, owner of The London Times, who was here the other day, attributed Britain's late years almost entirely to this fact and to the unfavorable exchange situation—another result of the war. The United States, on the other hand, has more money than it knows what to do with. In Canada it has found a good place to invest it.

There is still another phase of this broad problem, however. That is the intellectual penetration of the United States northward, through movies, magazines, novels, newspapers and radio.

**WHAT THE MAP SHOWS**

It is rather a complex problem, this, but a glance at the map of North America explains it in part. The map shows clearly that, from the standpoint of geography alone, the nations of North America are anomalously placed. From this viewpoint they should run north and south with the natural divisions of the continent by its two main mountain systems. Instead, they run east and west. As a result, there is closer geographic and economic connection between parts of the United States and parts of Canada than between different parts of each country. The Maritimes, for instance, are much closer to the Eastern States than to that part of Canada west of the Great Lakes. The Prairie Provinces are separated less from the Central States than from Ontario or British Columbia. Between Canadian ports on the south lies a narrow strip of water; between them and the cities of Central Canada lies the rugged barrier of the Rockies. To overcome these conditions of geography Canadians will have to develop a vigorous Canadian character, a strong Canadian type.

If the United States were a prodigious, mill-grinding machine, this situation might well cause immediate alarm. The American people, however, have no designs upon Canada except as a

### 68th FIELD BATTERY C.A. VICTORIA, B.C.

There will be a pay parade of the 68th Field Battery C.A. at the Armories on Tuesday, August 11 at 8 p.m.

It is essential that all articles of equipment be turned in at the Armories prior to that date; no pay can be drawn until all equipment is accounted for.

T. B. MONK  
Major, O.C.

### FIVE MEMBERS OF FAMILY LOST LIVES IN FIRE

Central Valley, N.Y., Aug. 6.—Five members of a family of seven persons were burned to death early today in a fire which destroyed their home on a farm one mile from here.

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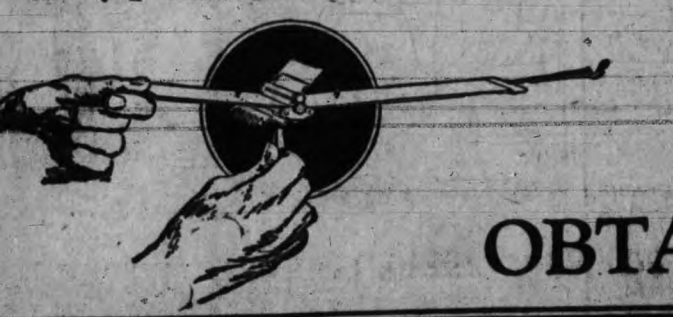
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VICTORIA, B.C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1925

# Takes Record of Victoria's Sunshine Registers Earthquakes 10,000 Miles Away

## Meteorological Observatory On Gonzales Hill Provides Wide Variety of Information

It Warns the Mariner of Storms and the Forester of Fire. It Tells the Exact Time to Ships Thousands of Miles Out at Sea and Uses a Clock 130 Years Old. Collects Weather Reports From 200 Stations. One Seismograph Has Recorded 2,000 Earthquakes. Director Denison Tells of Wonderful Instruments.

Telling the time to a few score thousand people and ships miles out at sea; warning sailors of weather conditions to be encountered on the Pacific Ocean to a radius of one to two thousand miles; collecting weather reports from 200 stations; recording every trick and turn of the weather; notifying the forestry and fire departments when the danger is at its height in the long dry spells and recording on an average nearly an earthquake a day—these are a few of the duties, all in the day's work, of the white domed Meteorological Observatory from its lofty elevation on the peak of Gonzales Hill.

Frequently in newspaper stories will appear facts about Victoria's weather which interest the whole of the city. One day it will be Hottest Day in Fifty Years," another "Record Sunshine Month" or "Longest Dry Spell." Comparisons with any year going back half a century help make the story interesting. These stories in a measure are a tribute to the thoroughness of the work of the Observatory.

### DESIGNED BY DIRECTOR

The present building was designed by its director, F. Napier Denison, who gave a detailed description of the Observatory and its functions to The Times.

Being situated on the summit of Gonzales Heights he pointed out it commands one of the finest views over either land or sea, making an ideal site for those engaged in the study of the weather where the various kinds of the clouds and their directions can be closely noted, and as the storms approach, the force of the winds can be seen on the Straits of Haro and Juan de Fuca before they reach Victoria.

### SURPRISED

From the outside and particularly at a distance this white building appears to be very small, but on entering it one is surprised to find how large it is and how many interesting instruments it contains.

From the roof which is flat the numerous visitors are permitted to enjoy the wonderful panoramic view of the surrounding country which is often likened to the South of England, and by others to the Riviera on the Mediterranean. On the wall above the roof and facing the south is placed the sun recorder which consists of a glass ball set above a metal bowl in which is placed every day a special card marked off in hours and half hours. When the sun is shining its rays are focused on to the card so as to burn a line on it, for as the earth turns on its axis the burning point moves across the prepared card, and when the sun is covered by clouds the burn line gives place to a blank space. These cards are taken out each night and the exact number of hours and minutes of sunshine as shown by the burnt line are carefully added and entered in the day's register.

### SUNNY VICTORIA

From these records it has been found that Victoria enjoys a wonderful amount of sunshine, particularly for a city on the North Pacific coast, in fact it is more than even Kamloops records in the "Dry Belt" and the Channel Islands which is the sunniest part of the British Isles.

The dome on the building houses a small six-inch equatorial telescope which many years ago was made in Victoria by the late Mr. O. C. Hastings and installed in his private observatory on the highest point above Rockland Avenue. After Mr. Hastings' death Mr. Denison purchased it.

In the large office on the main floor the work of collecting the weather reports from over 200 reporting stations in this Province and the Yukon is carried on. The making out of the weather forecasts both morning and evening

### STAR TRANSIT TELESCOPE



form part of the duties here, and in the Summer when dangerous dry periods are expected the Forestry Departments are notified and warnings are broadcast to the general public as to the danger of any form of ignition during such periods.

"A description of the weather conditions to be encountered on the Pacific Ocean to a radius of one to two thousand miles from Victoria is also sent from here every night through the Dominion radio stations of Gonzales and Estevan to ships within that radius," said Mr. Denison.

### TELLING THE TIME

"The time is also broadcast from here at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m.

from an automatic radio time sender which was designed jointly by this institution and the Dominion radio experts under Mr. E. J. Houghton, superintendent, and constructed at their workshop at Esquimalt. These signals begin at two minutes to the hour, continue every second to the 28th, the 29th is missed, so that the next (the half-minute) will be recognized.

"Then at one minute and five seconds to the hour the signals are silent beginning exactly at the one minute to the hour. These continue to the 28th second, the 29th second again missed, continuing on the 30th to ten seconds before the hour when a pause precedes the

final long signal beginning exactly on the hour. These time signals go out through the Gonzales station and very powerful Estevan station on the West Coast to a radius of several thousand miles, and are not only made use of by the ships at sea, but by numerous private radio listeners on land.

### THE TIME BALL

"The noon and 9.30 p.m. time guns are also fired from here by signal to the officer on duty at the Work Point Barracks.

"The time ball on the roof of the Belmont Building is raised and dropped from here in the following manner: At 12.45 p.m. a signal of two taps is sent on the telegraph wire to the engineer there, Mr. H. Geake, who then raises the ball by windlass half way up, and at 12.55 p.m. three signals are sent from here, and the ball is raised to the top, and an electric trigger is set, so that when the telegraph key is pressed at the Observatory at 1 p.m., the current pulls the trigger and the ball drops to be stopped by an automatic brake at the base of the mast. This ball appears small from the ground but it is four feet in diameter and weighs over 300 pounds, and has been in daily use for over ten years.

### BY PASSAGE OF STARS

"The correct time is obtained from the passage of certain stars across our meridian as observed through the small telescope shown, which is mounted on a massive concrete pillar rising from the solid rock and above this instrument is a special opening in the roof. We speak of the stars crossing our meridian or the imaginary line extending from true north to south, though, of course, the stars are fixed from our point of view and the earth turning on its axis gives this effect. The exact time these stars cross our meridian is known to a very small fraction of a second, and as these cross the true centre line in the telescope, the time on our clocks or chronometers is noted and the error of the latter obtained. The time is also received by radio daily from the Naval Observatory at Washington, D.C.

### ANTIQUÉ CLOCKS

"The large clocks used are really "antiques" engaged now in the most modern kind of work. These were obtained locally in 1914, just as the Great War began, when it was impossible to purchase proper British observatory

### DOMINION METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY



clocks. One is 130 years old, and, after cleaning, repairing and adding certain electrical contacts it only varies a few tenths of a second a day and is arranged so that it can automatically start our radio time sender to within a small fraction of a second. The other old clock is over 150 years old, and it also is connected electrically with three delicate seismographs, and marks off every minute on these instruments."

### HOW EARTHQUAKES ARE RECORDED

Many Victorians have often marvelled how a slight tremor, thousands of miles away is recorded here. Mr. Denison gives the answer.

"In the basement of this building are mounted the seismographs," he said, "and as some of these are extremely sensitive, the concrete floors there are set on a "cushion" of dry sand to a depth of 18 inches and insulated from the walls, so that when walking on them the footsteps are absorbed in the sand and the instruments are not affected. In one of these rooms is installed a seismograph which has been in operation in Victoria for over 25 years and it has recorded over 2,000 earthquakes from all parts of the world. The seismograph shown in the accompanying illustration records the vertical movement of the earth during a quake and magnifies this eighty times. This instrument records on a moving surface of smoked paper.

### EARTHQUAKE A DAY

"In another room, situated in the centre of the building away from the influence of the sun shining on the outer walls, are installed two of the latest British seismographs which are so delicate that they are recording on an average nearly one earthquake a day from various parts of the world. These instruments are mounted on massive concrete bases and though it is difficult to describe fully how they are made and operate, the following lines may give some idea of their construction and how earthquakes are recorded on them. The main part consists of a metallic upright about 18 inches in height, which is mounted on the concrete base, and forms what may be called the "mast" of a ship. Near the bottom of this "mast" is pivoted a very light arm of aluminum about 14 inches in length, which at a short distance from the pivoting point is held in a horizontal position by a fine wire rising to the top of the "mast."

"This forms what is called a horizontal pendulum, and by adjusting three leveling screws in its base it is possible to bring this "pendulum" to rest in any direction required, and here one is set to point directly south and the other to the eastward. Connected to the free end of these arms or "pendulums" are very delicate mirrors mounted on jewel bearings. Then to make these instruments record very slight movements of the earth a small electric lamp placed at a certain distance from the mirror throws a ray of light on to the mirror and through a photographic case it is reflected as a very small pin-point of light on to photographic paper which is placed on a revolving drum at some distance from the mirror.

### JUDGING THE DISTANCE

"The question frequently asked by our numerous visitors is how do we know the distance of the earthquake and in what direction from Victoria did it occur? The distance is obtained by noting the time of the arrival of three kinds

of waves, for instance let us take the Victoria record of the great Japanese earthquake of August, 1923. When that occurred the first earth waves to reach a distant station such as Victoria, came directly through the earth and caused the first kind of waves to be recorded. These are the quickest traveling waves, and in this case only took 13 minutes to cover about 5,000 miles. Then in a few minutes another kind of wave was recorded, which also followed the same course through the earth, but these travel slower and

are called the transverse waves.

### THE VERTICAL EARTHQUAKE RECORDER



### TWO INSTRUMENTS

"When the waves from a distant earthquake reach Victoria they very slightly tilt the mast portion of these instruments and this action causes the 'booms' or 'horizontal pendulums' to swing sideways, and as the free ends of these 'booms' are connected to their respective mirrors, the reflected light moves to and fro on the revolving photo paper. One instrument records the waves that travel in either east or west directions and the other from either the north or south."

### THE STAFF

"These delicate British seismographs are so sensitive that by pressing the hand on the concrete base on which they are mounted, it actually compresses it sufficiently to make the instrument tilt towards the hand action, and a record of this pressure is shown on the photo paper.

### THE STAFF

"Apart from the daily attention these instruments and many others both in and about this building require, there is a very great amount of meteorological and seismological data to be worked up both for our head office at Toronto and for local filing and publication, which work is being most efficiently carried on by the staff, viz., W. Burton, P. S. Langton, D. M. Layton, and P. Hope who all served overseas in the Great War.

### PANORAMIC VIEW FROM THE OBSERVATORY





## Sad Reading For Our American Cousins

An American Professor Writes Book on the War of 1812 in Which He Proves That it Was a Huge Blunder, Caused by an Iniquitous Bargain Between Expansionists of the South and the Northwest

By PROFESSOR W. T. ALLISON

The majority of Canadians were carefully drilled in public school days on the causes of the War of 1812. We were told over and over again, and repeated parrot-wise, that it was British interference with American commerce and American sailors that brought on that tiresome struggle. But according to revelations made by an industrious American professor, Dr. Julius W. Pratt of Rutgers University, in a new book of research, "Expansionists of 1812" (the MacMillan Co., Toronto), the war which bored us so effectively in our boyhood would have happened just the same if Great Britain had been as sweet to American ships and seamen as she was during the Great War. As a result of patient digging into old newspaper files and reports of fiery-eyed congressmen of the period in question, Professor Pratt shows that the New England states were strongly opposed to war and that it was the hunger of the north-western frontiersmen to annex Canada, and the equally ardent desire of the Americans of the southern states to gobble up the Florida and other Spanish possessions further west which led to the conflict.

### SOME TAIL-TWISTING SPEECHES

The war party was composed of western men who declared that the frontier was menaced by all the tribes from the Wabash to the Mississippi and the Lakes, and that the Indians, especially Tecumseh and his brother, the prophet, were being secretly egged on by Great Britain's agents in Canada. In 1811, Grundy, a congressman of Tennessee, supported the arguments of his northern brethren in a speech which dwelt upon the peculiar advantages to be derived from war. "We shall drive the British from our continent," he declared. "They will no longer have an opportunity of intriguing with our Indian neighbors, and setting on the ruthless savages to tomahawk our women and children. That nation will lose her Canadian trade, and, by having no resting place in this country, her means of annoying us will be diminished."

Rhea, of Tennessee, was equally explicit upon the object of war—"That all that part of North America which joins the United States on the Northeast and Northwest, shall be provided for in a mode which will forever thereafter put it out of the power of Great Britain, or of any British agent, trader or factor, or company of British traders to supply Indian tribes with arms or ammunition; to instigate and incite Indians to disturb and harass our frontiers, and to murder and scalp helpless women and children." Another tail-twister uttered this frank speech. "The Northern Provinces of Great Britain are to us great and valuable objects. Once secured to this Republic and the St. Lawrence and the Lakes become the Baltic, and more than the Baltic of America; north of them a population of four millions may easily be supported; and this great outlet of the northern world should be at our command for our convenience and future security. To me, sir, it appears that the American of Nature has marked our limits in the south, by the Gulf of Mexico; and on the north, by the regions of eternal frost." Professor Pratt quotes from the Kentucky Gazette, under date of Feb. 25, 1812, the following item respecting the toast given at a Washington birthday dinner in Lexington: "The banqueters drank to such toasts as 'Great Britain, when she comes to her senses—If she

continues lunatic, Canada and our arms! or 'The American Congress, if they harbor the nation's honor under the false idea of temporary popularity, may they meet with the just scorn of an indignant people!'"

### THE EXPANSIONIST WHIPPOORWILL

Another very interesting insight into the real cause of the war is supplied in a speech delivered in Congress on Dec. 10, 1811, by John Randolph, of Roanoke, who hated the cause with France against England. "Sir," he exclaimed, "if you go to war it will not be for the protection of, or defence of your maritime rights. Gentlemen from the north have been taken up in some high mountain and shown all the 'Klondike' of Canada, and Canada seems tempting in their sight. That rich vein of Genesee land, which is said to be even better on the other side of the lake than on this. Avaricious cupid, not maritime right, urges the war. Ever since the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations came into the House, and that the word—like the whipper-will, but one eternal monotonous tone—Canada! Canada! Canada! Not a syllable about Halifax, quite unquestionably should be our great object in a war for maritime security. It is to acquire a preponderant northern influence, that you are to launch into war." But this speech fell upon deaf ears. War was declared on June 18, 1812.

### A COUNTRY DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF

It was easy enough to declare war but the Congressmen who had overborne Randolph and other pacifists soon found that it was difficult to secure the necessary money or men to carry on a campaign. He country was divided against itself. New Englanders were so much opposed to war that the bank in that richest section of the Republic lent less than three million dollars to the federal government during the whole course of the struggle. In fact they lent more money to the British government than to their own. Moreover, enlistment for the war was openly discouraged in New England, the Governors of Connecticut and Massachusetts actually going so far in their hostility as to refuse to honor the President's call for militia. This

was probably the reason why no attack was made on Canada from New England territory, the natural quarter from which to invade the British neighbors. And not only in New England was there opposition to the war. It was very difficult to secure men in other parts of the country. In Kentucky, where the spirit of war was hottest, only four hundred men enlisted in the first month of the total number enrolled a great number were reluctant to serve outside the United States. The administration was half-hearted in securing recruits for the army, made no move to weed out old and incapable generals, gave half-hearted support to the forces that were put into the field, and altogether managed things so badly that by Dec. 25, 1812, Calhoun wrote to McBrine in this doleful strain:—"Our executive officers are most incompetent men, and will let the best of causes fear for their hands. We are literally borne down under the effect of errors and mismanagement. . . . I do believe the executive will have to make a disgraceful peace."

### SOUTHERN GENERALS ON NORTHERN FRONT

Professor Pratt has little to say about the spirited defence of Canada by General Brock and others who fought against big odds. He does not go into the military events of the various campaigns beyond mentioning the defeat of Detroit, Hull and reporting the results of a few other battles. He indulges in no eulogies of American generalship, quite the reverse. His interest in the conflict is to trace the political reactions. He even goes so far as to say that the unwillingness of the southern congressmen to support the war was especially added to the union, more especially after their disappointment in not securing the Florida, the reasons for which are fully set forth in this volume, was seen in the appointment of southern generals during the last two years of the war. Dr. Pratt states that, two years after the war, Armstrong, who had been Secretary of War, wrote a letter to Joseph Desha, of Kentucky, in which he asserted that President Monroe had instructed the generals on the northern front—Wilkinson, Hampton, and Laard (all southern men)—"not to do too much, and that the secret wish of the President."

Commenting on this extraordinary charge, this historian says that it would be absurd to accept Armstrong's statement at face value. But he shows that he is inclined to believe it, for he proceeds, "Yet, bitter as was the hatred between the two sections, it seems improbable that Armstrong would have made these assertions and insinuations without at least some slight foundation in truth. They seem at least to point to a southern group opposed to the annexation of Canada, with which group it is not unreasonable to suppose Monroe may have been connected."

It is refreshing for us to read that even fire-eaters on the western frontier were very tired of the war before it was nearly at an end. England had held her own in the western country; at the close of the war she was practically in possession of the Indian country of the Northwest. And if the enthusiastic expansionists of the frontier were ready to make a status quo peace, the jealous southerners and the disgusted New Englanders were even more anxious to bring to a conclusion the Indian struggle, which they were willing to confess had been conceived in sin and born in iniquity. It is a foregone conclusion that Professor Pratt's book will not be popular in his own country. It should be placed in the hands of all school teachers, Americans and Canadians, for it strikes to the roots of things and shows how important it is to get behind the average textbook in history to the files of newspapers and the speeches of politicians for true information respecting events that have loomed large in other days than ours.

W. T. ALLISON.

## STEPHEN LEACOCK

### A DEDUCTIVE "SONG OF THE SHIRT"

Applying the Latest Principles of Chinko-Analysis to the Theme of the Poet

What I narrate was told me one Winter's evening by my friend Ah-Yen in the little room behind his place of business. Ah-Yen is a quiet little colesht with a grave and thoughtful face, and between us exists a friendship of some years' standing. But of the keen, analytical side of his mind, I was in entire ignorance until the evening of which I write.

The room where we sat was small and dingy, and only one picture was in any way noticeable on the walls, a portrait admirably executed in pen and ink. The face was that of a young man, a very beautiful face, but one of infinite sadness. I had once been aware, although I know not how, that Ah-Yen had met with a great sorrow, and had in some way connected the fact with this portrait. I had always refrained, however, from asking him about it, and it was not until the evening in question that I knew its history.

We had been smoking in silence for some time when Ah-Yen spoke. My friend is a man of culture and wide reading, and his English is consequently perfect in its construction; his speech is, of course, marked by the lingering liquid accent of his country which I will not attempt to reproduce.

### JUT OF THE PAST

"I see," he said, "that you have been examining the portrait of my unhappy friend, Fifty-Six. I have not been aware, until this evening, but as to-night is the anniversary of his death, I would fain speak of him for a while."

Ah-Yen paused; I lighted my pipe afresh, and nodded to him to show that I was listening.

"I do not know," he went on, "at what precise time Fifty-Six came into my life. I could indeed find it out by examining my books, but I have never troubled to do so. Naturally I took no more interest in him at first than in any other of my customers—less, perhaps, since he never in the course of our connection brought his clothes to me himself but always sent them by a boy."

### CHARACTER IN THE COLLAR

"The quality of his linen showed that, if not rich, he was at any rate fairly well off. I could see that he was a young man of regular Christian life, who went out into society to a certain extent; this I could tell from his reading, the same number of articles to the laundry, from his washing always coming on Saturday night, and from the fact that he wore a dress shirt about once a week. In disposition he was a modest, unassuming fellow, for his collars were only two inches high."

"I stared at Ah-Yen in amazement. The recent publications of a favorite novelist had rendered me familiar with this process of analytic reasoning, but I was prepared for no such revelations from my Eastern friend."

"When I first knew him," Ah-Yen went on, "Fifty-Six was a student at the university. This, of course, I did not know for some time. I inferred it, however, in the course of time, from his absence from town during the four Summer months, and from the fact that during the time of the university examinations the cuffs of his shirts came to me covered with dates, formulas, and propositions in geometry."

### STARCH IN THE STUDENT

"I followed him with no little interest through his university career. During the four years which I last-ly washed for him every week, my regular customer, but I was prepared for no such revelations from my Eastern friend."

### WITH THE GARDENER

So much for the garden and what it has done or what has been done in it; the tale of it would exceed space and time as embodied in a newspaper. Now for the gardener. Shakespeare with his customary in-

me into the lovable character of the man, deepened my first esteem into a profound affection and I became most anxious for his success.

"I helped him at each succeeding examination, as far as lay in my power, by starching his shirts half-way to the elbow, so as to leave him as much room as possible for annotations. My anxiety during the strain of his final examination I will not attempt to describe."

"That Fifty-Six was undergoing the great crisis of his academic career, I could infer from the state of his handkerchiefs, which, in apparent unconsciousness, he used as pen-wipers during the final test."

"It was with a thrill of joy that I at last received in his laundry bundle one Saturday early in June, a stiff dress shirt, the bosom of which was thickly spattered with the spillings of the punch bowl, and realized that Fifty-Six had been quashed as a Bachelor of Arts."

"In the following Winter the habit

with a trembling eagerness to catch the first signs of a return of his love. THE WORK OF A NOBLE GIRL

"I helped my friend in every way that I could. His shirts and collars were masterpieces of my art, though my hand often shook with agitation as I applied my starch."

"She was a brave noble girl, that I knew; her influence was elevating the whole nature of Fifty-Six; until now he had had in his possession a certain number of detached cuffs and false shirt-fronts. These he discarded now—at first the false shirt-fronts, scorning the very idea of fraud, and after a time, in his enthusiasm, abandoning even the cuffs. I cannot look back upon those bright happy days of courtship without a sigh."

"The happiness of Fifty-Six seemed to enter into and fill my whole life. I lived but from Saturday to Saturday. The appearance of false shirt-fronts would cause me to the lowest depths of despair; their absence

more frequent and there came at times stormy scenes of passionate emotion that left a track of broken buttons down the waistcoat."

### GLORYING IN PERDURY

"The shirts went slowly down to three, then fell to two, and the collars of my unhappy friend subsided to an inch and three-quarters. In vain I lavished my utmost care upon Fifty-Six. It seemed to my tortured mind that the gloss upon his shirts and collars would have melted a heart of stone. Alas! my every effort at reconciliation seemed to fail."

"An awful month passed; the false fronts and detached cuffs were all back again; the unhappy lover seemed to glory in their perdition. At last, one gloomy evening, I found on opening his bundle that he had bought a stock of solid shirts, and my heart told me that she had abandoned him forever."

"Of what my poor friend suffered at this time, I can give you no idea; suffice it to say that he passed from celluloid to a blue flannel shirt and from blue to gray. The sight of a red cotton handkerchief in his wash at length warned me that his disappointed love had unhinged his mind, and I feared the worst."

### THE TRAGIC STAIN

"Then came an agonizing interval of three weeks during which he sent me nothing, and after that came the last parcel that I ever received from him—an enormous bundle that seemed to contain all his effects. In this, to my horror, I discovered one shirt the breast of which was stained a deep crimson with his blood, and pierced by a ragged hole that showed where a bullet had singled through into his heart."

"A fortnight before, I remembered having heard the street boys crying the news of an appalling suicide, and I know now that it must have been he. After the first shock of my grief had passed, I sought to keep him in my memory by drawing the portrait which hangs beside you. I have some skill in the art, and I feel assured that I have caught the expression of his face. The picture is, of course, an ideal one, for, as you know, I never saw Fifty-Six."

"I left him soon after and walked sorrowfully home to my lodgings. On my way I mused much upon my little Eastern friend and the sympathetic grasp of his imagination. But a burden lay upon my heart—something I fain would have told him but which I could not bear to mention. For my life has been secluded and lonely and I have known no love like that of my ideal friend."

### A GUILTY THOUGHT

"Yet I have a haunting recollection of a certain huge bundle of washing that I sent to him about a year ago. I had been absent from town for three weeks and my laundry was much larger than usual in consequence. And if I mistake not there was in the bundle a tattered shirt that had been grievously stained by the breaking of a bottle of red ink in my portmanteau, and burnt in one place where an ash fell from my cigar as I made up the bundle. Of all this I cannot feel absolutely certain, yet I know that until a year ago, when I transferred my custom to a more modern establishment, my laundry number with Ah-Yen was Fifty-Six."

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### NEXT WEEK:

"When a Man Spreads Himself"

## Garden Vistas and How to Make Them

By JOHN HUTCHISON, F.R.H.S.

It is necessary to have some high objects in the garden in order to create those delightful glimpses loosely called "vistas." Walls, trellises, fences, pillar-climbers, giant plants, lofty shrubs, can give height, but trees are better for the purpose, because they achieve results long before the shrubs can, are broader than the pillar-climbers, and more permanent, whereas large herbaceous, or annual plants disappear in the fall.

An example of a garden vista or peep, is an arched opening in a tall yew hedge; but the yew hedge must be many years old to be of any use for this purpose. The common laurel is the quickest-growing evergreen that becomes tall enough for the purpose and answers well, though if it is to be planted for the sake of creating a vista, it is as well not to continue the hedge any further than necessary but rather to complete with some other shrub or shrubs, as to avoid monotony.

Let us suppose that a straight path runs across a lawn. Let a six-foot border be made on either side of the path leaving a one-foot turf edge. Plant a pink-flowered hawthorn and a bronze-leaved prunus facing each other at the corners of the border nearest the lawn. Next to these, six feet further on, plant a laburnum and a sycamore midway in each border. Next to these another six feet along plant a flowering almond and a mountain ash, nearer to the edge of the border on the path side. The result of this planting will be a tunnel of foliage and blossom, and a very beautiful vista down the walk. Before many years the last two trees will meet and will have to be cut back a good deal on the path side but the effect will be charming.

In a very small garden the effect may be obtained with smaller growing subjects such as an elder, tamarisks, broom, rhododendrons, spiraeas, deutzias, hydrangeas, and many other plants.

A glade of this kind may be made with flowering cherries, or with fruit trees which would be useful as well as ornamental.

Once the gardener adopts the vista aim his own ideas will work out many ways of getting these garden peeps and he will find much material for his ingenuity.

### MASKING UGLINESS

The ugliness of an ugly building made by letting a wide arch spring from one of its corners over a path in a slanting direction. Then add two more arches from the side of the building several feet apart and cover them with any desirable climber. The border against the building should be planted with shrubs that will completely block it out.

An arch over a garden bench with another three feet in front of it will make a vista of a garden as seen from the bench if these are planted with climbing roses or other suitable subjects. A very fine combination for arches of this kind is to plant clematis and roses together. You may plant them in the same hole and they will agree perfectly.

Another kind of glade may be made by using annual climbers on chicken wire. The wire should be painted green, however. Scarlet runners, canary creepers, nasturtiums and other climbing annuals can be used and will make a very good temporary glade for those who do not care to make a permanent planting.

### PEEPS INTO THE GARDEN

In looking over one's grounds one should see if they are overlooked from the road or if so whether one wants to obstruct the view of the passers-by or whether one wishes to give them the benefit of a peep into the garden. If the latter is the object the peep from the road may be made more charming by using the methods already described. In the

same way the next door neighbors should be considered for if our hearts are in the right place we shall want to make their view as charming as we can.

It is strange that people plant to the same old trees and shrubs year after year instead of trying to get more uncommon varieties. Here are a few seldom seen but which are all charming in garden: *Populus pendula* (weeping poplar), *Pyrus acerifolia* (yellow-barked mountain ash), *Corylus pendula* (weeping hazel), *Sambucus racemosa serratifolia* (scarlet fruited, weeping dogwood), *Philadelphus lemoinei* (faint pink), *Mock orange* with bluish flowers.

Even in a very small garden some one or two of these less common trees or shrubs could find a place with much advantage to the general appearance of the grounds.

### PLANT SOON

Planting time will soon be here and it is an advantage to make up one's mind what one is going to plant this Fall and to arrange for the early delivery of the plants so that they may be well established before the cold weather. It is quite true that, in this climate, one may plant any time between September and April but taking it all in all the sooner trees and shrubs are planted after the first Fall rains the better.

In many cases gardens it is possible to get beautiful vistas by using the trees that are already growing. It is often simply a matter of cutting out one or two trees so as to allow the remaining ones to form a glade or a screen which will give a garden peep that is perfect. Sometimes it will be necessary to plant something in conjunction with what is already on the ground to round out the idea, and thus attain the object. If one will take the trouble to go over one's ground with this idea in view, one will often be able to discover how the existing features may be used to the best advantage, and always remember that the tree that is already growing is years ahead of anything you can plant. Don't make the common mistake of cutting everything down and starting afresh.

### A COSTLY BLUNDER

In one of the coast cities there is a terrible example of this unwise policy. A beautiful place of about two acres was bought by a very rich man who had the whole area cleared, forty thousand dollars house built, an Italian garden with fountain and lily tank constructed and thousands of dollars worth of nursery stock planted. The result is a wilderness of little trees and shrubs which will take a dozen years to make an effect. In the meantime there is no shade and no design—just a waste of money. Had some of the natural growth been left there would have been a garden. As it is there is nothing but a wilderness and no amount of money can remedy the error until the planted nursery stock has time to grow.

### ONE MAY EASILY SPEND SOME TIME WITH A GREAT DEAL OF SPEND AT THIS TIME OF YEAR BY CAREFULLY LOOKING OVER ONE'S GARDEN WITH A VIEW TO VISTA POSSESSIONS.

## Shore, Field and Woodland

NATURE NOTES  
BY ROBERT CONNELL

### IN THE GARDEN

In the old Hebrew story man begins life in the garden. And surely there is to be found the cradle of civilization, the birthplace of art. Man the hunter, the cattle-grazer, the sheep-herder, is but a wanderer on the face of the earth until he learns to clear away for a little space the native herbs and trees that live by his own profit and delight. Then he has indeed an "anchorage," and he becomes more than the family circle; it has a "local habitation and a name." That women were the first gardeners and cultivators of the soil seems established by the customs of all primitive peoples and perhaps it is from this traditional connection with Mother Earth that she gets her conservative instincts which she shares with farmers and gardeners; not in a political sense but in the deeper one of treasuring the old things as the roots of the future. However all this may be, the garden is the home of thought and the fruitful place of productive meditation. Three of the greatest names in modern evolutionary botany are those of Abbe-Mendel, H. De Vries, and L. Huxley. Each of these was a gardener. Mendel made in his pea experiments with peas which he embodied in a paper, read before a local society and then buried for long years until finally resuscitated to be the keynotes of Mendelism and the science of eugenics. De Vries grew evening primroses and learned from them that Nature does not always proceed by slow and almost imperceptible movements in the work

of evolving new forms; at times she leaps rather than crawls. So he got his evidence and produced his Theory of Mutation. In California Burbank has given remarkable proof of the power of man to model and change the plant world by close study of the laws under which it lives. In his garden among his flowers and fruits he has given a striking demonstration of evolutionary methods and at the same time from his experience has produced as the result of his observations one of the most readable accounts of what evolution means and does.

### WITH THE GARDENER

So much for the garden and what it has done or what has been done in it; the tale of it would exceed space and time as embodied in a newspaper. Now for the gardener. Shakespeare with his customary in-

light has given us his type in "Richard II," a thoughtful, meditative, sympathetic kind of man whose garden-plot is to him a microcosm where the great world with all its plans and disappointments, its joys and sorrows, its ambitions and pride are represented. Even his assistants share with him his feeling and see England as a "sea-walled garden." What a fine touch is that in which the gardener, where another man's sorrow for the Queen would have wasted itself upon the air, finds his heart's expression in planting:

"Here in this place I'll set a bank of rue, sour herb of grace."

So when a gardener acquaintance asked me to come see his garden I was not loth to go. Amid the lawns and terraces where he presides and hard by a little pool stood the chief object of my visit; a small tree of

the horse-chestnut family, one of the buckeye group, my guide thinks. Though it is still but the last week in July the rosy-red and gold of Autumn are upon its leaves, just faintly flushing the leafy foliage, with its delicate digitate leaves. Every year this is the habit of the tree, and by the close of August it will be leafless. The foliage opens out about the end of April, so that its active life is a short one. It is not drought that causes the leaf change, for a few feet away is the pond I mentioned and from it there is a leakage into the surrounding ground. It suggests this question, which I pass on to my gardening friends: Do the habits of blossoming period with their removal to other and different conditions of climate, etc., or, in other words, are they really habits or only responses that change with the environment?

### "LOOK THERE, A GARDEN, AND THERE."

So in "The Princess," said the "college friend, the Tory member's elder son," and found in the night an assurance of his country's welfare. Perhaps it was a very simple matter, realized that a garden is full of interest, and where your interest is there is your heart. As we wandered round the paths every step brought up something new. Here was a self-sown viola, mutations, there a new variety of snapdragon. But the most interesting of the soil furnished a fruitful topic as it always does in all kinds of gardens: whether it be good or evil, or is ascending or descending in the scale of garden morality, it is like to see the gardener do as this one did, rub the soil through his fingers with the affection of one who has had no small part in its making. Then there was the fernery, and the young maiden-hair plants just beginning life in the

wall-crevices, and we talked of Nature's fern-covered cliffs and what may be reaped from their plant-associations for the artificial nooks of the garden. Victoria has reason to be proud of her gardens and of her gardeners. Tennyson's "college friend" was right; gardens are the note of a true civilization. They humanize; by taking us out of ourselves they bring us back to our better selves; "the very school of peace."

## ECZEMA IN RASH AND BLISTERS

Had to Keep Hands Bandaged. Cuticura Healed.

"Eczema broke out in a rash and blisters between my fingers and on the backs of my hands. The skin was red and swollen and used to be so itched and burned badly and was awfully sore especially when I put my hands in water. I had to keep my hands bandaged. I got for a few samples of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and used it. I purchased more and after using one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment I was completely healed." (Signed) Miss Nellie Kase, R. R. 1, Litchfield, Ontario.

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## It's Not Too Early to Start Garden Building

Many wise gardeners are altering their gardens or laying out new ones already so that they may be planted early in the Fall. A good plan, this. Why not let us help you to make a good job of your garden as we are helping many others? We believe we can save you money. Drop in one of these days and talk over your Fall planting plans with us, too. We have thousands of healthy plants to choose from.

## The Rockhome Garden Shop

Opposite Public Market  
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Garden Architects



# The Story of the First White Woman To Reach Lhasa, the Forbidden City

By ALEXANDRA DAVID-NEEL

Through a Land of Mystery and Legend in Search of Strange Botanical Specimens—An Encounter with Tibetan Robbers—How a Wily Lama Protected the Reverend Lady's Reputation for Magic—Age-old Songs Sung to the Drumming of a Copper Cauldron

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## Robbers and Magic in the Solitudes

I HAD just failed in my third attempt to cross that part of Tibet that has rebelled against her suzerain, China, and I had taken oath to revenge my previous defeats by entering Lhasa at the next New Year time.

Being prevented for the present from going to Central Tibet, I had planned to spend the Summer in the immense solitudes that the Chinese call the "land of herbs," whose only inhabitants are a few Tibetan and Mongolian tribes of cowmen living far apart from each other, in black tents. In that region spring the large rivers that flow later on in China and in Indo-China: the Yellow River, the Yangtze, the Mekong, the Salween and others. It is, as legends tell, the birthland of King Guesar of Link, the deified hero whose high deeds are sung by Tibetan bards and whose coming as a warrior Messiah, the King of Righteousness, is expected by millions of men in Asia.

### A LAND OF LEGENDS

That wild country, with its wide, serene landscapes clad in snow and bathed in sunshine during a long clear Winter, is a wonderful land and a land of wonders. Each of its mountains claims to be the abode of a God, each of its lakes boasts of a miracle. From the depth of this one arises a solemn concert like those that accompany the religious lamaist offices; on that other, at the first ray of dawn, appears fairies, and fortunate is the lucky one who, at that very minute, drinks a draught or dips his hand in the streak left on the blue waters by the nimble feet of the celestial ladies, for his wish, whatever it may be, will be fulfilled. There, also, rocky caves are shown in mysterious corridors. Some of them, say the dokpas (cowmen), lead to Lhasa in seven days (the journey by ordinary ways takes about three months) the traveler who, by his pure deeds, has acquired the power to make his body thin enough to slip through their narrow entrance. And others reach, in the depth of the earth, the kingdom of the Nagas, lords over fabulous treasures. And there, again, smiling above the world of men and that of gods, silent, lone, anonymous, live a few hermits toward whom, from far, the dwellers of the black tents raise their hands respectfully clasped and bow down each day when the sun appears above the mountain range and when it sets behind them.

For later on, my scheme admitted of a Winter stay in the Gobi, the now dead land where, buried in the sands, the frescoes of gigantic underground temples speak of a race, long since gone, which has been acquainted with the subtlest mysticism of the late Buddhism. Far from there, I was also to climb the Sacred Mountain of the "Perfectly Good One" (Kun tu Hangpo) where, if fortunate enough, pilgrims may see the Buddha's shadow appearing surrounded by a halo of the rainbow colors. Many were the finds I would cross before again finding myself at the frontier of the forbidden region, and I was thinking of the little boy, whom I do not reckon in the number.

about this coming journey as I gathered plants in the silent Tibetan steppes.

One day I had lingered far behind my men to collect plants that I meant to send to the Botanical Society of France. It was the rainy season. The grassy desert had become a sea of mud. Under a gray sky thick clouds rolled to and fro hiding the summits, roaming in the valleys and wrapping the whole shrouded in a grayish, melancholic shroud. I did not recognize the luminous solitude, witness of so many of my joyful rides some years ago, and I would easily have been overpowered by the depressing influence of that region of dampness, rain and fog, across which we had wandered shivering and feverish for weeks, had I not had many reasons to prevent me from giving way to lassitude and discouragement.

My present party numbered seven including myself. The six were Yondgen, a young Tibetan Lami belonging to the order of the lamas, three servants, and a Chinese muslim soldier, who was going back to his country with his wife and



Gathering of Dokpas for a Festival at a Monastery in the Grassy Desert.

their little boy, whom I do not reckon in the number. Yondgen and the woman had remained with me helping me to collect the plants, and the other men were far ahead of us. Now the weather had cleared. One could see, between the clouds, the sun near setting. It was time to proceed to the camp. So we started riding slowly, enjoying the peaceful evening.

### THREE STRANGE MEN

We had left the plain and, turning the spur of a range, entered a narrow valley when I saw, at my left side, three men carrying guns slung over their shoulders, who silently disappeared in a recess of the mountain. Who they were was clear enough. Tibetan travelers in that country, never fail to salute each other with the customary greeting: "Oghial! Oghial!" meaning: "You have undergone hardship," to which it is answered: "Laa ma Ka; Kie la oghial!" (I have suffered hardship, but you have had a hard time). Then they habitually exchange questions about the country where they come and that where they go. The silence of those men looked very suspicious, not to mention the fact that they were in hiding, instead of walking along the trail.

I went on my way pretending to pay no attention to them, but feeling under my dress to see if my revolver was at hand. And I whispered to the woman who rode near me: "Have you seen them? They are robbers; maybe they are scouts for a band of robbers!"

I looked at a flower that grew on a rock as if deeply interested in it and, pointing it out to Yondgen, I called him near me. To show any sign of agitation would, of course, interpret as fear might endanger our lives. The members of the special order of lamas, of which I wore the garb, are believed to be fearless and to possess occult powers, and this was our best safeguard. I asked my young companion, "No."

"Three men carrying guns—thieves, no doubt. The woman has seen them. Have you? Revolve it at hand, as we reach the turning of the trail, and be out of sight. We will trot fast. We must quickly reach the camp and inform the servants." As, this time, I had spoken in English, I did not fear being overheard.

We had good beasts, we proceeded quickly. But what was this? We heard a shot in the direction where our people must be. We ran faster and soon we discovered our four tents pitched in the high grass near a stream.

"Have you seen three men on your

road?" I inquired immediately from the servants who had come to hold our horses. No, nobody had seen any human being for the last ten days.

"I have heard a shot," they all hung their heads down. "I have killed a hare," confessed the soldier. "We have no more meat—my wife feels weak."

I strictly forbade hunting to my men, but the soldier was not my servant. I dropped the subject.

"This woman and I have seen three armed men who appeared to hide themselves. We must take special precautions this night for the safety of the camp. It may be that these three have companions in the vicinity."

"There they are!" exclaimed my

other of us will remain here to be watchmen and he will, according to the Chinese custom, beat the drum or make any other noise all night. The robbers will think that we are all in the tents and, if they appear, one or other of those who are hidden outside the camp will see them and shoot at them when they will be between him and the tents. So they will be surprised and fired at from behind and in front at the same time."

This appeared to be the best plan that the few men in our situation could devise. I decided to follow it. We tied the beasts as fast as we could, for when they do not dare to fight openly, Tibetan brigands fire volleys at a small distance to frighten the animals. If some of them break their ties and escape they chase them away and seldom miss capturing a few.

Yondgen insisted on erecting a barricade with the bags and boxes containing our provisions. He meant it, of course, as a shelter for us, but as distinguished a literati as my adopted son may be in his native land, his knowledge does not extend to the art of war. As it was built, it appeared to me that we would rather protect the barricade with our bodies than be protected by it.



Tibetan House in the Himalayas.

head servant Teering, pointing out two men that stood on the crest of the hill above our camp.

I looked at them with the glasses. They were the very men that we had seen on our way. Where was the third one? Had he been dispatched to call other ruffians in order to attack us? The two remained looking at us.

"Let us take no more notice of them," I said. "We will devise a plan when drinking tea. Only put the guns and revolvers in such places that they may be seen by the robbers if there are any besides these two; but do it unostentatiously. It is good to let them know that we are able to defend ourselves."

### TEA FOR THE GODS

The tea was ready. One of the servants dipped a ladle into the cauldron and threw a few drops of the liquid toward the six quarters (including zenith and nadir) shouting: "Drink tea O gods!" Then our bowls were filled, and seated around the fire we began to discuss the matter of the robbers.

The servants suggested that they might climb the neighboring hills and from there try to discover if any gang was in the vicinity. I did not like their idea. The robbers could come while they were roaming far from the camp, taking that opportunity to steal some beasts or other things. Yondgen and I being left alone would have a hard time to defend our belongings even if the three men whom we had seen, and who had good guns, were the only ones to attack us.

"I know better," said the soldier. "Let night come and when darkness will make it impossible to observe our doings. I and two of the men will go separately out of the camp in three different directions. An-

other of us will remain here to be watchmen and he will, according to the Chinese custom, beat the drum or make any other noise all night. The robbers will think that we are all in the tents and, if they appear, one or other of those who are hidden outside the camp will see them and shoot at them when they will be between him and the tents. So they will be surprised and fired at from behind and in front at the same time."

The robbers had not dared to attack us, but they had spent the night near our camp. As we were

lived in Jakyendo? We have heard about her."

"Yes, she is, and you understand that she does not fear robbers, any more than wild beasts or any other thing. One who would steal the least of her belongings would immediately be discovered and caught. In that case, she has only to look in a bowl full of water and, at once, she sees in it the likeness of the thief together with the stolen thing."

I smiled at his ruse, and when the dokpas came, bringing some more presents, I repeated to them the very things Yondgen had told them the day before, so that they definitely gave up all idea of requesting the celebration of the too tragic rite of the looking into a bowl of water by a white foreigner.

By that time we had reached the shore of the large blue lake, the most holy Koko-nor, worshipped by thousands of Tibetans and Mongolians. The rains were ended, I could see again that wonderful inland sea bathed in bright sunshine and its rocky islands among which the largest has been for centuries the dwelling of a few anchorites.

Once when I was coming back to

the camp after having bathed in the lake, I saw Teering going out from Yondgen's tent and putting some thing in his breast pocket. He looked quickly toward the kitchen place without noticing my presence at some distance behind him. The same evening Yondgen told me that having been called for some business when he was counting money he had left his purse on a box in his tent and had forgotten about it. Later on, when taking it, three rupees were missing.

I did not tell him about Teering. I only scolded him for his carelessness, and the thing ended there.

Three days later I arranged on my camp table a few blades of grass, some rice and lighted incense sticks, and in the middle I placed a bowl full of water. I waited till the time when I knew that the servants were in their tent, undressed and lying down, if not yet sleeping. Then, according to their custom all their most precious belongings, especially money, were hidden under the bag or whatever thing they used as pillow.

For a while I rang the small bell and beat the tambourine used by lamas in their religious ceremonies and then I called Teering.

"Teering," I said with a stern voice, when he appeared, "three rupees are missing in Lama Yondgen's purse. I have seen them under your head when you were lying down. Go and fetch them."

The sceptic let fall his manner of sneering incredulity, he turned pale, his teeth were chattering. He bowed down three times at my feet and, without a word, went to the servants' tent and brought back the money.

"Jetsun Kushi-rimpoche (noble revered lady)," he asked, trembling, "will the Towo kill me?"

"No," I answered gravely. "I shall do what is needed in order that he spare your life."

He bowed down again and went away.

Then, alone in my small tent open on the silent desert and the bright starry sky, I took again the lamaist bell and drum of the mystic rites and, led by their archaic music, I meditated on the strength of ancestral faiths in the human mind and on the deep, mysterious side of the force that had been acted.

People of the Province of Kham

and the place where both are at that moment."

"So, it is really true," said the men. "All the dokpas (cowmen) say white foreigners have such a power."

"Nothing is more certain," confirmed my head servant.

Teering was well acquainted with that story which was repeated among the cowmen, and, cleverly, he had taken advantage of it to frighten the robbers and to dissuade them from going to fetch friends to rob us a few days later.

TESTING REVEREND LADY'S MAGIC

About ten days had elapsed since the incident when we stopped for the night in front of an encampment of dokpas. I retired in my tent before night had fallen and from there I heard many visitors coming. They were bringing presents of milk and butter and Yondgen told them that the lama-lady had shut herself up for religious meditation and could not be disturbed, but that she would see them the following morning. Then some whispering went on and, a servant having called the dokpas to drink tea near the kitchen fire, they all moved away and I could not hear more of what was said.

At dawn Yondgen asked permission to enter my tent.

"I must," he said, "inform you before the dokpas call again, about their request of yesterday. They say that some of their horses have been stolen away; they do not know by whom, and they wish you to look in a bowl of water in order to describe to them the thieves and the place where they keep the stolen animals."

"What did you tell them," I asked.

"I think," answered Yondgen, "that, maybe, these men have had intentions. Perhaps they have not suffered any loss and they only wish to know if that which is said about that bowl of water business and the magic power of the white foreigner is really true or not. Who knows if they have not an eye on our fine Chinese mules and would not be delighted to steal them if they were convinced that you could not trace the thieves if the robbery happened at a few days' march from their own encampment, where the tribe to which the brigands belong could not be ascertained."

"If you tell them that you have seen their horses and so on, and that none had been stolen, they will be convinced that you have not been able to detect their lie, that you are powerless in magic and they may lose us. So, I have explained to them that truly you could see all that they want to know in a bowl of water, but that the water needed is somewhat different from that one could just draw at once from the stream. That water must be pre-

paring by ceremonies and the recitation of a ritual that lasts for three days. They have understood that at once. Then I have said that it is doubtful that you could delay here three days because you are called to Amdo for an important meeting with a great lama."

"Also, as I know how much they shrink at the idea of killing in cold blood a man who has but stolen some property, I have added that as soon as you have discovered the thieves you must hand them to the Chinese magistrate to be put to death. It is, I have said, in the power of none to spare their life. The Towo (venerable deity) by the power of whom that divinatory rite is performed claims them as victims and, if they were not sacrificed, he would turn his anger against those who have requested the conjuration to be done and he would take their life."

"They have become terrified, they all have declared that they feared to irritate the Towo and preferred to look after their horses according to their own way and to try to get good compensation from the thieves."

I smiled at his ruse, and when the dokpas came, bringing some more presents, I repeated to them the very things Yondgen had told them the day before, so that they definitely gave up all idea of requesting the celebration of the too tragic rite of the looking into a bowl of water by a white foreigner.

By that time we had reached the shore of the large blue lake, the most holy Koko-nor, worshipped by thousands of Tibetans and Mongolians. The rains were ended, I could see again that wonderful inland sea bathed in bright sunshine and its rocky islands among which the largest has been for centuries the dwelling of a few anchorites.

Once when I was coming back to

the camp after having bathed in the lake, I saw Teering going out from Yondgen's tent and putting some thing in his breast pocket. He looked quickly toward the kitchen place without noticing my presence at some distance behind him. The same evening Yondgen told me that having been called for some business when he was counting money he had left his purse on a box in his tent and had forgotten about it. Later on, when taking it, three rupees were missing.

I did not tell him about Teering. I only scolded him for his carelessness, and the thing ended there.

Three days later I arranged on my camp table a few blades of grass, some rice and lighted incense sticks, and in the middle I placed a bowl full of water. I waited till the time when I knew that the servants were in their tent, undressed and lying down, if not yet sleeping. Then, according to their custom all their most precious belongings, especially money, were hidden under the bag or whatever thing they used as pillow.

For a while I rang the small bell and beat the tambourine used by lamas in their religious ceremonies and then I called Teering.

"Teering," I said with a stern voice, when he appeared, "three rupees are missing in Lama Yondgen's purse. I have seen them under your head when you were lying down. Go and fetch them."

lived in Jakyendo? We have heard about her."

"Yes, she is, and you understand that she does not fear robbers, any more than wild beasts or any other thing. One who would steal the least of her belongings would immediately be discovered and caught. In that case, she has only to look in a bowl full of water and, at once, she sees in it the likeness of the thief together with the stolen thing."

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The sceptic let fall his manner of sneering incredulity, he turned pale, his teeth were chattering. He bowed down three times at my feet and, without a word, went to the servants' tent and brought back the money.

"Jetsun Kushi-rimpoche (noble revered lady)," he asked, trembling, "will the Towo kill me?"

"No," I answered gravely. "I shall do what is needed in order that he spare your life."

He bowed down again and went away.

Then, alone in my small tent open on the silent desert and the bright starry sky, I took again the lamaist bell and drum of the mystic rites and, led by their archaic music, I meditated on the strength of ancestral faiths in the human mind and on the deep, mysterious side of the force that had been acted.

People of the Province of Kham

and the place where both are at that moment."

"So, it is really true," said the men. "All the dokpas (cowmen) say white foreigners have such a power."

"Nothing is more certain," confirmed my head servant.

Teering was well acquainted with that story which was repeated among the cowmen, and, cleverly, he had taken advantage of it to frighten the robbers and to dissuade them from going to fetch friends to rob us a few days later.

TESTING REVEREND LADY'S MAGIC

About ten days had elapsed since the incident when we stopped for the night in front of an encampment of dokpas. I retired in my tent before night had fallen and from there I heard many visitors coming. They were bringing presents of milk and butter and Yondgen told them that the lama-lady had shut herself up for religious meditation and could not be disturbed, but that she would see them the following morning. Then some whispering went on and, a servant having called the dokpas to drink tea near the kitchen fire, they all moved away and I could not hear more of what was said.

At dawn Yondgen asked permission to enter my tent.

"I must," he said, "inform you before the dokpas call again, about their request of yesterday. They say that some of their horses have been stolen away; they do not know by whom, and they wish you to look in a bowl of water in order to describe to them the thieves and the place where they keep the stolen animals."

"What did you tell them," I asked.

"I think," answered Yondgen, "that, maybe, these men have had intentions. Perhaps they have not suffered any loss and they only wish to know if that which is said about that bowl of water business and the magic power of the white foreigner is really true or not. Who knows if they have not an eye on our fine Chinese mules and would not be delighted to steal them if they were convinced that you could not trace the thieves if the robbery happened at a few days' march from their own encampment, where the tribe to which the brigands belong could not be ascertained."

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People of the Province of Kham

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## Kentucky Editor Arrested For Criticizing Mayor

COVINGTON, Ky., Aug. 8.—

An editor used to have to be quick on the draw if he wanted to run a paper down here in Kentucky, and a loaded six-shooter was as much a part of his office equipment as a telephone.

Times have changed, and editors no longer go armed.

But the battle for freedom of the press isn't over yet. For proof of this, consider the case of Bruce I. Susong, managing editor of The Kentucky Post.

Susong was arrested and is now out on bond under the provisions of the state's new "gossip law."

His friends declare his case constitutes a bold effort to curb the freedom of the press.

### SLANDER IS CHARGED

Mayor Daniel A. O'Donovan of Covington asserts, on the other hand, that Susong was arrested merely because his paper printed slanderous matter.

It all happened like this:

City taxes were collected in June, as usual. Shortly afterward, Susong learned that the city officials had voted to borrow \$50,000 to meet current municipal expenses.

Susong's paper thereupon printed a story telling of this rather unusual state of affairs, adding:

"Those who have held positions in the city financial department say that, in so far as they can remember, this is the first time in history that the city was broke within a month after the June taxes had been collected."

### SWEAR TO WARRANT

Mayor O'Donovan and City Auditor Griffin Murphy thereupon swore to a warrant for Susong's arrest, charging that this statement was false and malicious and designed to impair the



BRUCE I. SUSONG

city's credit and injure their own reputations.

The clash follows a long series of differences between the city administration and The Kentucky Post, a Scripps-Howard newspaper.

The Post objected when O'Donovan's administration fired almost every man in the finance department and created many new jobs. It also fought for abolition of tolls on the bridge between Covington and Newport.

Attorneys say that the gossip law, designed to prevent the circulation of rumors about candidates during a political race, may have the effect of keeping papers from printing any news that city officials object to. Susong's



HOME INTERESTS  
AND ACTIVITIES

## Society

WOMEN'S CLUB  
ORGANIZATIONSSOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS  
OF WOMEN IN EMPIRE DISCUSSEDLady Astor and Ramsay MacDonald Among Speakers  
at Big London Conference; Equal Moral Standard  
Urged.

London, August 8.—A conference of the British Commonwealth League, "to secure equality of liberties, status, and opportunities between men and women in the British Commonwealth of Nations," was held recently in the Caxton Hall, Westminster, and the subjects discussed related to the citizen rights of women within the British Empire. The league was formerly the British Overseas Committee of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. Mrs. Corbett Ashby, chairman of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, presided, and a large number of foreign delegates were present.

A resolution was passed calling on the government to promote a Bill in the next session establishing equal voting rights at the same age and on the same qualification for men and women; to amend the government of India Act (1919) in such a way that women might be made eligible as members of the Indian Legislature or provincial councils; and to include equal voting rights for men and women when granting or amending a constitution in any British possession; also calling on the legislatures of all such colonies as had a measure of self-government, to grant equal rights where they did not already exist.

Lord Astor, who presided at the afternoon conference, introduced the subject of "The Equal Moral Standard," and a resolution was agreed to calling on the government to extend the principle of moral equality.

Mrs. James Britton, of the Women's Citizens' Association, presided at the resumed conference on Friday.

Miss Chrystal Macmillan, chairman of the National Women's Suffrage Alliance, introduced the subject of "The Married Woman and British Nationality in the Empire." She moved a resolution welcoming the adoption by the House of Commons on February 18 of a motion declaring that a British woman should not lose her nationality by marriage with an alien, but that it should be open to her to make a declaration of allegiance; and calling on the legislatures of the self-governing Dominions to pass similar resolutions, with a view to the early promotion and passage of legislation to that effect throughout the British Empire. The resolution was carried.

Lady Rhonda presided at the afternoon session, and introduced the subject of economic equality.

A resolution expressing the indig-

nation of the conference at the omission of women from the commission appointed by the League of Nations to inquire into the question of slavery and calling upon the Sixth Assembly of the League to request its Council to appoint a woman to the commission was agreed to.

Dame Millicent Fawcett presided at a luncheon, which followed, at the Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly-circus.

## NATIONAL INDIVIDUALITY

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said that no political change in his time had been more justified than that which gave women the Parliamentary vote. The women assembled there that day from all parts of the Empire would see that the things they had at heart were not forgotten in the future, as had been the case in the past. The great question they had to face was how their kindred could co-operate in developing their own nationality individually, while retaining common unity with the Mother Country. He did not envy the man or woman who would have to solve that problem. There was enough practical political genius in the British race at home and in the Dominions and among the people of India eventually to find a solution and to keep them united in face of the world.

Lady Astor said that she was not afraid of the problems which would face the British Empire in the future if women were able to help in solving them. Women would have just as hard a time during the next twenty-five years as in the last quarter of a century. They had got the vote and a certain amount of influence, but a large section of the community were getting really frightened of women. It was essential for women to work together, not to beat men but to show them that there was great loyalty among women.



SHE DOESN'T NEED A BOB!—Just by way of proving that a girl doesn't absolutely have to have bobbed hair to be considered beautiful, Miss Christine Thomas of Seattle won a prize as most beautiful girl in a Norse pageant there. Her hair is over a yard long.

WALKED TO ROME  
FROM MOROCCO  
ON PILGRIMAGESpanish Woman and Three  
Little Children Took Six  
Months on Journey

Rome, Aug. 8.—Thousands of devout Catholics have made Holy Year pilgrimages to Rome, but few have come in the manner in which the world truly knows. One such, however, has been completed by Lucia Cruces, a Spanish woman living in Morocco, with her three children, whose ages are seven, four and two years.

Senora Cruces left Morocco with her little brood on December 9, 1924, and they made practically the whole journey on foot. They started with twenty-five pesetas in their possession, and throughout the trip they had no other means of support, except from the sale of picture postcards showing their photograph. For the most part they slept on the grass under the stars or along the sand beaches, but occasionally they were taken in by kind people along their route.

They have received the special Holy benediction from Pope Pius XI.

TELLS PARENTS  
THAT CHILDREN READ  
FOREIGN TRASHAlberta Mother Says Evil  
Literature Has Disastrous  
Results

Edmonton, Alberta, Aug. 8. (Canadian Press).—Under the title, "Trash That People Read," Kathleen Redman Strang, of Penn. Alberta, in the Journal sounds a warning note to Canadian mothers ignorant of what their children are reading. She describes finding her two boys avidly consuming the contents of a certain American newspaper—very unsavory—and on inquiry found they had progressed from the "funnies" to other articles.

Mrs. Strang says: "Women have already succeeded in having some of the unwholesome and unsavory magazines banished from the book-stalls of certain cities. In certain parts of the country, and a great deal has been said and written about the growing output of decadent stuff produced by decadent writers for the often decadent young. But it is not after all, in the vast minority, thank heaven—that I am thinking. It is in the splendid, wholesome-minded growing Canadian boys and girls, into whose hands such evil literature often falls with such possibly disastrous results."

"Our own Canadian magazines and farm journals are clean and wholesome. Why, then, should we find it necessary to admit filthy foreign trash. We can well afford to import the best features of Amer-

ican city life, but we cannot afford to import its filth. Good American literature is welcome, but not its trash. Western farmers may believe in free trade, but western mothers certainly demand protection against foreign muck," she concluded.

## Household Hints

Beetles will disappear if a mixture of borax and white sugar is sprinkled near their haunts.

Stains on the hands can be removed by rubbing them with a slice of lemon dipped in salt.

To clean mirrors, rub them well with "methylated spirit" and polish with a dry duster.

Don't put hot pastry into a cold pantry, but allow it to cool slowly in the warm kitchen.

Children and other flimsy materials can be cut out more easily if pinned or tacked to thin paper.

When boiling a cracked egg add a teaspoonful of vinegar to the water and the egg will not come out of its shell.

Grass stains may be removed from washing materials by rubbing the spots with fresh lard. Then wash in the usual way.

When velvet is dusty rub it briskly with another piece of velvet. This will remove the dust without injuring the pile.

To whiten a kitchen table, rub over with half a lemon before scrubbing; the way of the grain, with hot soapy water.

Before you use a toothbrush, soak it in hot salt water. This not only cleanses it but makes it last twice as long.

Powdered borax is the best thing for exterminating beetles. Use it freely in the places they frequent, and they will disappear.

An excellent cement for mending broken china can be made by mixing flour with the white of an egg to the consistency of a paste.

A shallow kettle with a wide base is more economical in the quantity of gas required for heating it than a tall and narrow specimen.

The white of an egg may be used for repairing a torn book or piece of music, or as a glue when small pieces are chipped off furniture.

To remove stains from brown boots, brush off all dust and mud, then rub with a soft flannel dipped in petrol. Polish in the usual way.

A mixture of soap-suds and turpentine, a gallon of suds to two teaspoonfuls of turpentine, will brighten a carpet after beating and sweeping in the usual way.

If a patent shoe pinches any part of the foot a rag soaked in boiling water should be placed over the part while the foot is in the shoe, and the leather will soften to the shape of the foot.

To clean hair that has blackened by long use, boil them for a couple of hours in strong soda water. The black can then be removed with sand and soap.

A tablespoonful of borax in the water in which the hair is washed will help to remove dandruff. If borax is used for very dry hair, comb

Mad Empress Charlotte Insane for 58 Years  
Still Lives In The Glories Of Past Years

BRUSSELS, Aug. 8.—"I want Max. I miss him so. Why doesn't he come to me? Why don't my servants carry my messages to him? Have they forgotten that I am an empress?"

It's an old woman speaking, the oldest and most tragic living royal figure and the most pathetic—Empress Charlotte of Mexico.

Most people think she died long ago. But at eighty-eight she is living the living death of those who are mad. Time means nothing to her.

The fall of Napoleon III, the rise of Prussia, the great war and the fall of the Hohenzollerns, the destruction of the Austro-Hungarian empire and of the House of Hapsburg into which she married—all these great events have never happened, so far as she is concerned.

Near here, in the Chateau Bonchout at Laeken she is passing her declining years. Near here she was born on June 7, 1840, daughter of Leopold I, king of the Belgians.

She was pretty, ambitious and courageous. At seventeen she became the bride of the Archduke Maximilian, handsome younger brother of the Emperor Franz Joseph of Austro-Hungary. She was determined that he should mount a throne.

In the sixties tremendous troubles flared up in the new world. The United States was torn by civil war. Mexico, too, had civil war. When General Juarez established a liberal government in 1860 he repudiated Mexico's foreign debts and, as we were busy fighting our own internal war, European powers violated the Monroe Doctrine. Spanish, British and French troops were landed on Mexican soil.

Two years later all were with-

drawn except the French. Napo-

leon determined to set up an empire headed by a French puppet. He offered the throne to Archduke Maximilian. His wife made him accept. He was proclaimed emperor of Mexico in 1864.

Juarez fought him in the North and Diaz fought him in the South.

Our Civil War ended. Our government summoned Napoleon

to take his troops off Mexican soil. The Monroe Doctrine must be respected, Napoleon saw the point. His troops sailed for home. The young emperor's throne was tottering.

Charlotte went to Europe to seek help. August 8, 1866, she landed at the French port of St. Nazaire. Only the mayor met her and he contented himself with telling her of an inn where

trace of soap. They should be left to dry in a net or a wire sponge basket. Sponges keep fresher if they are rinsed occasionally in salt water.

If a mustard plaster is mixed with the white of an egg instead of water, the mustard will not blister the skin. No vessel that has contained milk, broken eggs, flour, or any other substance that thickens with heat should be placed in hot water or it will be troublesome to clean.

The most economical way to use up small pieces of soap is to put them into a tin box that has nail-holes at the top, bottom, and sides. To obtain soap-suds for soaking clothes or washing, swirl the tin round a few times in the water, and the result is a lather without the trouble of cutting and dissolving the soap.

Colored stockings, especially those of delicately tinted silk, should be washed carefully. Prepare a lather of white soap and soft warm water. A little salt added will keep the color gently with the hands, and when perfectly clean rinse through several waters. Wring as dry as possible, then wrap in a cloth and wring again. Hang in the air and dry quickly. Press on the wrong side with a warm iron.

One of the smartest flower holders for veranda or Summer living-room is the Spanish water jug. This is a tall, rather narrow jug, of thick pottery, glazed lightly on the outside, and finished usually in a soft yellow. The mouth is irregular in shape—the jug is shaped by hand—and there is an irregular sort of handle half-way down the side.

Another good flower holder is an Italian oil jar—equally interesting with the Spanish water jar.

Of course these cost a bit, but they are very distinctive and excellently adapted for holding long-stemmed flowers.

## GOOD EGGS

Baked Eggs in Tomato Sauce—Make a sauce of two tablepoons of bacon fat, two tablepoons flour, pepper, one-half teaspoon salt and one and a half cups of tomato juice. Pour into casserole. Break eggs singly on a saucer and slip carefully into hot sauce. Bake in moderate oven till eggs are set.

Beurregard Eggs—Boil five eggs twenty minutes. Chop whites fine, rub yolks through sieve. Soak a cup of milk. Rub one teaspoon flour and one of butter and add gradually to scalded milk. Stir until thick. Add chopped whites



The mad Empress Charlotte; left, as a child of eight; right, her last photograph, taken shortly before she lost her reason.

she could put up for the night. And he gave her the news. Austria had been badly beaten in its war with Prussia.

Charlotte departed at once for Paris. Only by persistent effort did she succeed in gaining an interview with Napoleon. She wanted him to promise armed support to her husband. He pointed to the growing menace of a powerful Prussia and the danger of offending the United States. The little woman blazed out at him: "I see now how useless my request was. In coming here I forgot my rank and yours, for I am an empress and you a simple adventurer."

She went to Rome to ask aid and counsel of Pope Pius IX. The Noble Guards met her. The Pope received her in audience for more than an hour. He could promise her nothing. September 30 she returned to see the Pope. She refused to leave the Vatican. A cot was set up for her in the Papal library.

She was finally persuaded to leave and her brother, the Count of Flanders, father of the present King Albert, took her to Miramar. The final blow fell when the victorious Mexicans captured Maximilian—and shot him on June 19, 1867. His last words were—"Poor Charlotte!"

For fifty-eight years she has lived near here. At times she has wild spells when she destroys everything that comes to hand—valuable old books, beautiful hangings, rare paintings. But she never touches any of the pictures of her beloved Max. These she leaves safe.

At times she mutters: "Yes, one is old, one is foolish, one is mad. The mad one is still alive. You, sir, are in the home of a mad woman."

color of the suit. Moreover, the distinctness of the trick appealed to us. We liked having something that could be changed daily, if we wished, next our skin.

Some of the smart young women who like suits for country and sports wear, have done something quite clever this summer. They have arranged a narrow, washable white silk scarf around the neck under the suit coat, so that just a strip of it shows from under coat collar. They arrange it quite precisely, making it follow the line of the coat all around the throat first, crossing it at the back, and then bringing it around and down the front. The neat line of white is fresh and crisp in appearance, and decidedly pleasing in feeling.

## FAMOUS SPANISH DANCER



Trini, famous Spanish dancer, returns from Spain to resume her bookings on the American vaudeville stage. While in Spain Trini was the guest of honor at a fiesta and bull fight given by the King of Spain at Seville. He gave her the wrist watch she is wearing.

DRESS  
By MARY MARSHALL  
Copyright 1925 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.CRETONNE COATS SUIT THE  
WARM SUMMER BETTER  
THAN THE HEAVY  
COAT FROCK

The Summer coat is quite often a difficult problem, and the way some women attempt to solve it is to have no Summer coat at all. They make a Spring coat serve on really chilly days and go coatless when the real Summer weather prevails. In and about New York practically every woman you meet on a warm Summer day wears some slight frock sans coat. Frocks are very scant and short, but there is usually nothing transparent about them, so most women feel sufficiently clad for the street without any wrap at all.

The coat frock that has played such an important role in Summer fashions in Paris this year is seen here, but not so often. In this frock a woman appears to be wearing a coat with a frock beneath, whereas in reality she is doing nothing of the sort. A fold of material below the hem appears to be the frock, while a clever bit of contrasting material at the front seems to be a revelation of the frock, whereas it is simply a little gilet or jabot. Not quite an honest sort of frock, you might say, but still charming.

Oddly enough when a man wears a low tie that does not really tie but that is fastened to his collar button at the front, he causes a derisive chuckle—that is of course if the truth about his tie is known. Similarly amusing are the detachable shirt fronts that men have been known to wear beneath their waistcoats in lieu of the conventional shirt.

Such tricks in dress as this are quite bad form when carried on by a man, but with a woman it seems to be different. In fact, any tricks of this sort are looked upon as very clever by the French dressmakers and Canadian women as well as as French women take eagerly to them.

Just at present, however, the coat frock is not so popular here as it is in France—possibly because our Canadian women like to have some sort of coat that they can remove during the very warm part of the day. Not for the city, but for country and seashore wear, nothing is smarter now than the new cretonne



Cretonne coat worn over crepe de Chine frock



# A Neglected Storehouse

Seaweeds as Articles of Diet and Medicine; Where Use Outstripped Science

By ROBERT CONNELL

Our ancestors accumulated in unscientific ages great stores of what might be described as practical knowledge of the uses of various plants both of the sea and land. Of course when we say "unscientific" we use the word in the modern sense. Mingled no doubt with a certain amount of credulity there was every-day experience of benefits which were indisputable. Sometimes there was an odd association of ideas as when from a more or less fanciful resemblance between a root and some organ of the body the conclusion was drawn that, by a species of primitive homopathy, "like would cure like."

Queer notions existed, too, as to the beneficial effect dependent on procuring the plant at certain times of the month. But just as the old custom of "touching" for scrofula or the "king's evil," a custom which only went out as far as royalty was concerned with our present reigning House, finds its rational ground for existence in the discoveries of psychotherapy, so the medical uses of many of our plants have been confirmed by modern investigation and analysis. Not by any means all of the old herbalists' stock has gone into the discard. The old story of how those who first tried the tea newly imported into Great Britain threw away the liquid and ate the leaves is not so ridiculous and the action is not so irrational as they appear at sight to be. Tea, the chemists tell us, is rich in the nitrogenous food, gluten, and in parts of Asia such as the high steppes of Tibet it is actually used with a view to its food content with an admixture of butter or other fat.

## SEAWEED THE SOURCE OF IODINE

As good an illustration as one could wish for is to be found in the case of iodine. The element of that name is of comparatively recent date of discovery, and it was not long before medical men found its beneficial effects in the treatment of swellings of the glands. Of late the attention has been again drawn to it as a preventive against and remedy for goitre, and a table salt has been advertised as containing a small percentage of iodine and as therefore of value medicinally. Goitre is an old disease and one very prevalent in certain parts of Europe, and it is interesting to find that several kinds of seaweed were used in days gone by as either helpful in the treatment of the complaint or as a safeguard against it. In South America it is said that the stems of a species of *Laminaria* are sold and chewed as "Goitre-stick." Now the seaweeds are in many cases possessed of iodine, a fact unknown to those old users and practitioners. It was in "kelp" that is, burnt seaweed, that the first iodine was detected, and for a long time "kelp" was the only source of the element. At the present time the chief source is Chili saltpetre, but there can be no doubt but that seaweed will come into its own again. I would suggest that the use of such seaweeds as "dulse" and purple "laver" might well be a not unpleasant means of taking iodine. The former is greatly used in the Old Land. The Chinese are large consumers of the purple but apparently not of the green "laver," while both of them have long had a reputation for food and medicine in Europe. Dulse is collected in the Maritime Provinces and is imported into this Province for the use of those who acquired the taste for it and learned to value it in their old homes. But as I shall show it is to be found here on our coast, though I am not prepared to speak as to the respective merits of the Atlantic or Pacific plants.

## PURPLE LAVER AND ITS GATHERING

I suppose we all have seen along our shores the Chinese seaweed gatherer and have passed the little blackish wisps of stuff which are the result of his efforts. It is interest-

who, never having gathered it themselves or at least so long ago that its appearance by the sea is lost to memory, are dependent on its collection by some one else. At least I have been surprised by the number of people who enquire as to whether dulse is found in these waters.

## CARRAGEEN OR IRISH MOSS

Speaking to one of our local druggists the other day about this subject of seaweeds and their use I asked him if he kept in stock Carrageen or Irish Moss. He took down from a shelf a large tin and opening it showed me the marine botanist's *Chondrus crispus*, bleached by exposure to the air to a pale yellow. The drug trade knows it because it is the basis of delicate jellies for the invalid. It contains a very large amount of Pectin, the basis of our ordinary fruit jellies and jams since it is contained in varying proportions in the fruits themselves. Carrageen Moss (so named after a place in County Waterford, Ireland, where it abounds), is a native of our own shores here, and could no doubt be gathered in quantity. The use of this plant for jellies suggests the question whether vegetable jellies might not be prepared so as to replace the animal gelatins which at present wholly occupy the field. The principal difficulty seems to be that as a matter of experience fruit or vegetable jelly is not so stable as that prepared from animal sources, but then as a rule jellies are not intended for a lengthy existence. Ceylon Moss is the colloquial name of another seaweed found though not plentifully on this coast and which is said to contain from "one-third to three-fourths of vegetable jelly." The Japanese prepare a jelly substance from a seaweed reported from Alaska, which occurs plentifully in Japan and which is known as Japanese ginglass or Chinese Moss. Their method of preparation, my authority states, is to freeze the plant and then cut it into strips which are then slowly dried. Agar-agar, also to be had at the druggists, is prepared by the Chinese from a genus found on our shores although the particular species is not. Another member of the same genus, *Gracilaria*, is used medicinally and sold under the name of Corsican Moss.

There are other uses of seaweed to which reference might be made. For example there is the presence of a form of sugar which has given to one of the *Laminaria* its specific name of *Saccharina*, sugary. Many plants have special kinds of sugar, the maple oak (in its acorns), and the flowering ash. The last exudes from cuts made in the bark a sweet substance known as manna, and from this by boiling in alcohol is obtained the sugar mannite which is also found in seaweeds and particularly in the *Laminaria* referred to. It is also found in the gums of apple and pear trees, in celery, onions, asparagus, and some of the mushroom group. But, to return to our seaweed, in the old days when sugar was dear and scarce or before the days of its introduction into Europe the mannite of the *Sugar Laminaria* was appreciated by the dwellers in places where other sources of sweetness were unobtainable. Perhaps another use may interest us more because of its economic possibilities. In China they have long used it as a glut and cement one or more of the cartilaginous seaweeds of their waters which they prepare by simply dissolving in water the dried plants. It serves all the purposes of our animal glues, and in addition is used for the sizing of silks, etc. Here again there is room for experimentation with our local seaweeds. During the late war much was said about the utilization of our kelp beds for the production of iodine and potash. The United States government went into the matter very thoroughly and the chief beds of our great Bladder Kelp were duly charted. So far as I am aware nothing ensued. It is important to realize that there exist along our shores immense supplies of fertilizer in the shape of marine vegetation. After windy weather beaches are frequently thickly strewn with



GLORIA AT HER NEW JOB—Mrs. Gloria Gould Bishop, youngest daughter of the late George Gould, is right on the job supervising the building of the new Embassy motion picture theatre in New York City. It will be under her management. Gloria appears at the playhouse in overalls to supervise the interior decorating.

the debris of the sea. I have seen this in some places in accumulations of two or three feet in thickness and the odor of the dense decaying piles is a sufficient evidence of the valuable nature of their contents. As a Scotsman said to me the other day, many of the finest farm lands of the Old Country have been fed with the duly harvested refuse of the sea. Very little of our agricultural land

is situated at any great distance from the salt water so that transport is no very serious factor, especially when one recalls the distance the brought, such as the guano from South America. This is what many an acre of our older arable land is crying out for and without which its equivalent is doom is thorns and thistles.



COMMONER'S WIDOW

An invalid for years, she survives her apparently hale and hearty husband. This is Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, who stood beside the great commoner during his years of struggle in American politics.

## SERIAL STORY

# "THE LOVE CYCLE"

BY MILDRED BARBOUR

Manfield himself was ignorant of all that was passing in the heart and brain of his attractive, young secretary. He liked her, partly for old times' sake, partly because she was pleasant and charming. Without quite understanding it himself, he felt that she filled, with her disinterested friendliness, an empty place in his life.

His unfortunate experience with Doris Davidson was still too recent and bitter for him to see a woman as a woman. All his love, all his allegiance, was given to Helen and his children.

"Where is your husband, Jane?" he asked her one day, as they were winding up the day's correspondence. She shrugged and bent lower over her stenographic notebook.

"In New York, I suppose."

"Would it be impertinent if I asked why you left him?" he inquired gently.

"I haven't left him," a little crooked smile twisted her lips. "We separated because I had to earn money and it was easier here than in New York, where it costs so much to live. Besides, Mother wanted to come back."

"But you couldn't have loved each other very much if you parted so easily, he persisted. "And why did he let you work?"

She looked him squarely in the eye. "I had to work if I wanted to eat—and if he wanted to eat too. "Oh, she sprang up suddenly with a quick furious gesture. "Why do you question me? Why do you persecute me? I don't my pride sufficiently in this dust."

He came round the desk in two strides and took her resisting hands in his.

"Jane—how can you talk like that to an old friend? Don't you know that I've always hoped to see you happy, since we were children together? Do you think for a moment that my interest in your life is morbid curiosity?"

She dashed his hands away and returned to the refuge of her own desk.

"You don't wish to be friends?" he persisted.

She shook her head with compressed lips.

"I can't be friends," she replied in a low voice.

He thought she meant because of the old feud that forever separated the house of Marlowe from any relative of the house of Weston and he shook his head despairingly and returning to his own desk, plunged into work again.

But Jane sat staring at the keys of her typewriter.

She knew suddenly that when she had said she could not be friends with Manfield it was because her inner heart told her that she admired and respected and loved him—the first real man of her life.

And he was the husband of the woman whose father had stolen her heritage and forced her to the very position she now occupied.

Her eyes grew meditative before the thought of a sweet revenge.

She knew that she could make Manfield love her, if she chose.

## RENUNCIATION

Mrs. Marlowe was preparing their simple supper when Jane returned that night.

She removed her hat and jacket wearily and went to offer assistance in the little kitchenette, but her mother waved her away.

"Go and rest, darling child. I have cutlets and a salad. Everything will be ready in a minute."

Jane sank on the couch in the combination living and dining-room, and passed her fingers through her heavy hair.

"It was sweet of you to prepare the things I like best to-night. Tell me, mother—you have lived much longer than I—can a wrong, committed to average a wrong, ever make a right?"

Mrs. Marlowe's pretty, lined face took on a thoughtful aspect. She pursed her lips and held motionless in her needle-pricked fingers the frying pan in which she was preparing the cutlets.

Jane could remember, with a

vincence, the days when those same hands were white and soft and ringed. It made her heart harden toward Helen Manfield, and all the tribe of Westons.

"Suppose, mother darling, that I had an opportunity to pay back an old score—with interest. Should I consider it—if it meant suffering for my enemies—more perhaps than they brought to me?"

Mrs. Marlowe set down the frying pan and came to the couch where Jane lay.

"You frighten me, child. What are you thinking of?"

"It's Hal Manfield. Mother, I haven't told you for fear of distressing you, but it's he I've been working for in the charity drive."

"Oh, no, Jane, no," Mrs. Marlowe made a little protesting gesture. "Don't tell me that our bread and butter comes from the son-in-law of a Weston."

"Hardly," Jane shrugged wearily. "He is the head of the movement, but I believe the organization pays my salary, so don't let your pride be hurt, darling. Besides mine was long ago in the dust."

"Jane, you mustn't talk so," Mrs. Marlowe shook her head emphatically. "We Marlowes always will have pride, no matter what happens. They can't kill that in us."

"You wonder," Jane gazed reflectively at the ceiling. "Isn't it tempting fate a bit to say what can never happen to use. Would I ever have dreamed for instance of supporting a worthless husband? Would I ever have considered, for one instant, taking another woman's husband away from her—in the old days when I still had faith and illusions?"

"Jane!" Mrs. Marlowe clutched her in terror. "What are you talking of? Child, are you crazy?"

Jane slipped her arms about her mother consolingly.

"Darling, I'm only raving," she said soothingly. "Forgive me for frightening you. Once in a while my bitterness gets the better of me, and I have to speak it to someone. I'm only jesting of course about—about someone's husband—of course."

"I wonder," Mrs. Marlowe studied her daughter's face thoughtfully. "Something has happened to you recently that you haven't told me about. You've looked sad and thoughtful at times—at times suddenly radiant. Who is he, Jane. Not Manfield?"

Suddenly Jane's head went down in the couch cushions.

"Yes," she whispered. "Oh, mother, what shall I do?"

There was a long silence, broken by a sigh from Mrs. Marlowe.

"Go away of course. That's the only thing to do with a forbidden love. If you stay, you can never resist. You think you can, but sooner or later you drift away with the man you love. It's human nature. I've seen it; time and time again."

"You know, mother," Jane slipped her arms around her mother's shoulders and drew her head against hers, "as I grow older, I gain more and more respect for your wisdom and counsel. In the old days, I thought you were pretty and fashionable but utterly frivolous and at fifteen I held myself much your superior in mentality."

Mrs. Marlowe laughed with a gaiety Jane hadn't heard in months.

"My dear child, they all thought I was a brainless dolt in those days—especially Mrs. Weston. Well, may be I was, but I have memories to live on. She hadn't poor woman, for all the success Edward Weston had. I wouldn't trade places with her, Jane. Now come, or the cutlets will be ruined. And forget all those wild things you've been saying. I'm not afraid. My child couldn't do anything wrong."

Jane went to bed that night with her mother's words re-echoing in her ears.

She knew, before she slept, that she couldn't do anything wrong, but it was not solely for the sake of her mother's pride.

In the darkness, she bared her heart and she knew that she loved Manfield deeply and sincerely. If she won his love, it was not for petty spite toward Helen Manfield, not to even old scores. It was because he

represented to her every ideal she had cherished from her girlhood days when she had read the old romances and had dreamed of herself being wooed by a knight in shining armor, who would give her love, protection, tenderness, respect—things that Fate had deprived her of, thus far.

## MORE DEMANDS

Jane was awakened the next morning by a terrific pounding on the door.

Half-dressed with sleep, she stumbled for her slippers, felt her way into a kimono and undid the latch chain.

To her amazement Ellis Hayes stood on the threshold. He looked untidy and disheveled and she could see by the light in the corridor that his eyes were blood shot and that there were sinister days' growth of beard on his face.

"For heaven's sake, Jane, let me in!" he implored her. "I'm broke and in trouble. You've got to help me out."

In cold silence she held wide the door. He fairly staggered into the room, his collar stuck out and his hat still pulled over his eyes. She noted with disgust that his linen was soiled.

"Why did you follow me here?" she asked. "I have given you all I could; there is not much more that I can do."

"I got into a bad jam," he told her. "We were playing cards. I thought I was sure to win in the end because I had a system. They were all half-drunken anyway. I came out badly and I gave them a check. It was a bad check, but I thought I could make it up with a sure tip I had of the races. They failed, too. They are hounds, those people. They won't let me get away with it. If you have any money you must give it to me."

Jane made a weary gesture. "How much is it? I'll do what I can, because I still bear your name but it's almost the end, Ellis. I can't stand much more. Don't you think it's a little bit too much to ask a girl to support herself and her mother and a man who is capable of work?"

He sprang out of his chair and towered over her threateningly. "That's fair, isn't it?" he snarled. "That's fair! Rub it in, when a fellow is down and out, after he has given you everything he had. That's his way. They are all the same. All they ask is give, give, give!"

"Haven't I given you all I could?" Jane replied wearily. Don't let me say that further. I have to go to work in an hour or so to earn the money you are asking for. Go to sleep here, if you want. I'll be alone, so I will be fit for the office."

She went into the kitchen and prepared coffee.

All the while she tried to control her rebellious thoughts against the existence which fate had given her. She tried to crush out the insistent voice which compared Henry Manfield to the poor wretch who sat in the other room, sunk in stupor, waiting for a woman's frail hand to lift him out of a mire of his own contriving.

One thing she realized while the coffee bubbled and she drew her shabby kimono closer against the early morning chill. She dared not act against her mother's wise advice. She dared not go away. Whatever her feeling was toward Henry Manfield, she must stay and face it; she must keep her job and support those who clung to her in dependence.

It took all her pride to ask Manfield for an advance to cover her husband's worthless check, but she did it with hands clenched through the ordeal. He gave it willingly and added, with an awkward embarrassment that contrasted oddly on his usual poise:

"Any, Jane, if you ever get into difficulties don't hesitate to call on me, for old time's sake. It's only a pittance you make here, you know and if ever I can help—"

"Please," she pleaded. "It won't happen again. I can take care of myself very nicely, but this was a special occasion."

"It may happen again," he insisted. "It's likely to happen to the best of us."

A wry smile twisted his clean-cut mouth; on his desk lay a letter from the man who called himself Doris Davidson's husband. It was very cleverly worded to escape the interpretation of the law, but in its vaguely couched terms lay the man's acting demand for more payment.

Manfield looked at Jane, calm and cool and sweet at her typewriter, and wondered if she could be of the same world with the Davidson woman who had so nearly tricked him.

It was the first time he had ever seen Jane as a woman and not as an old time friend and employee.

It brought a strange warm glow to his heart that both disturbed and thrilled him.

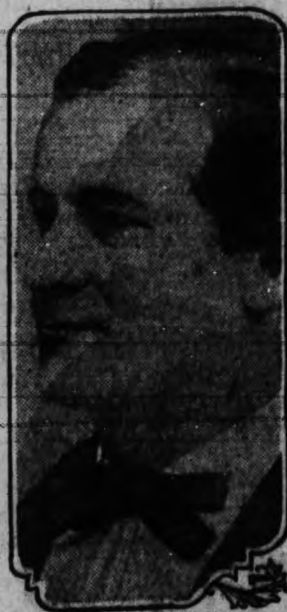
(To be continued.)

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# WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN'S LIFE HISTORY IN PICTURES!



William Jennings Bryan as he looked at the age of twelve—when he didn't even know what free silver was.



Here is the Bryan of the "cross of gold" speech—back in 1896, when he was hailed as "the boy orator of the Platte."



This picture of Bryan was taken at the Democratic convention of 1904, when he stepped aside and saw Alton B. Parker receive the nomination.



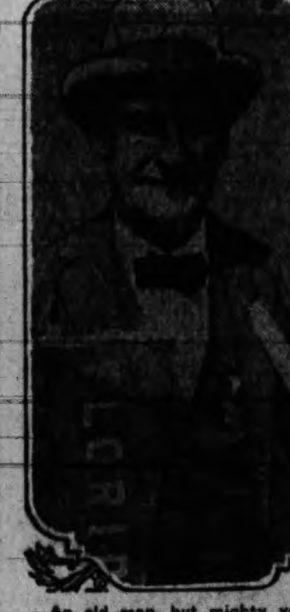
This is Bryan as he looked in 1906, when he made his last presidential campaign, running against Taft.



A little older! This is Bryan of ten years ago. The picture was taken at the Panama-Pacific exposition in Frisco in 1915.



Bryan walked into a snowstorm at Toronto in 1918, when this picture was snapped. He went there to speak on prohibition.



An old man, but mighty yet! This is Bryan as he looked at the Democratic convention in 1924, when he helped black the aspirations of Gov. Al. Smith.



Here is the Bryan of 1905—taken at the Cooper trial in Tennessee a few days before his death.



# A PAGE OF INTEREST TO CHILDREN

## INQUISITIVENESS IS USEFUL ASSET WHEN USED WITH DISCRETION

Billy-the-snoop as a Boy Got Into all Manner of Trouble, But He Taught Himself Into a Career

"Billy-the-Snoop" as he was known to his friends, a nickname that grew from his constant retort when asked what he was doing about this place or that: "Oh, I'm just snooping around." Not that Billy was a Paul Pry by any means, for on the contrary, he was one of the most bashful of boys; but just that he examined everything he met in the course of the day's walk with keen interest.

No one ever heard "Billy-the-Snoop" say he was "bored," or "not interested" in this or in that. He was interested in everything, and in consequence acquired a fine general knowledge of

how the world went about its work. This knowledge stood him in good stead on many occasions, and Billy-the-Snoop soon became looked upon as a promising young man.

We are ahead of our story, though, for to understand how Billy came to his success we must first take a glimpse at his earlier years. Before he was able to walk he got into all manner of trouble, snooping. He burnt himself on a stove, crawled into the fireplace, and stuck his hands in boiling water on so many occasions that he was a mass of bruises, burns and scars for most of his earlier days.

When he could walk, Billy toddled out of the garden on to the street, and into further trouble. He could not resist an open door, and factory hands in the neighborhood spent a good deal of their time shoeing Billy away from buzz saws and all manner of bustling wheels and machinery that would have rent him limb from limb.

As years rolled on, Billy took to the question method of eliciting information he sought. He would put the same question so often to the same person until he got an answer satisfactory to himself that often in despair his parents would turn him out of doors to amuse himself.

It happened thus that the boy had a good deal of spare time on his hands. At school he was the best for though he might not always be greatly interested in the particular lesson to be learned, he was ever ready to learn new facts about new matters. Machinery held a powerful attraction for the boy, and he would sit for hours watching some engine turn over with its ceaseless monotony.

The result of all this was that Billy, though he got into far more trouble than other boys of his age, picked up a great deal of understanding of how the world and its peoples moved, and did things. Billy-the-Snoop, as the years rolled on, could know any type of clock, engine or contrivance.

Billy got his first real opportunity when chance stopped an expensive-looking motor car on the highway opposite where the young man had seated himself for lunch while out on a tramp in the woods. A uniformed chauffeur got out and fussed with the engine for a while. The passengers got out and sat down on the bank, or went for strolls along the road. Time passed and still the engine would not go.

At last Billy-the-Snoop could stand it no longer. Crossing the road he asked the same ill-timed question that most people do under similar circumstances and got his head "snapped off" in response. Undaunted Billy stayed at the scene. He watched what was being done and what the result was. In a few moments he thought he discovered the flaw. He suggested this to the chauffeur and was again snubbed for his pains. In desperation at last the man accepted Billy's advice—it worked.

Now a quiet watcher of this scene had been the owner of the car; a big man in a big way. Interested in a boy that could find the trouble in an engine he had not even seen before, the owner took Billy's name and address.

A few weeks after that Billy received an important letter from the big man; it was a ticket to a city in the Eastern States where the man owned a huge chain of factories. He cut a long story short. Billy-the-Snoop found employment where his capacity for taking note of all things stood him in good stead.

As the manager of one of the most important factories in the chain, to-day, he controls hundreds of employees and these are encouraged to take an interest in everything. He is still known as Billy-the-Snoop, but the name is affectionately applied. His advice, and it is good advice to follow, is never take anything for granted but learn at first hand how the world and its work moves on its way.

## SOME FLOWERS THRIVE ON SALT AIR AT SEASIDE

WHEN you work or walk in your garden you ever consider how many of its most useful or ornamental occupants came originally from the beaches or sea cliffs, asks a writer in Tit-Bits. Cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, sprouts—all these are descendants from the sea-cabbage, the pale yellow flowers of which may be seen blooming on the chalk cliffs near Dover from May right through to Autumn.

Celery, asparagus, beet, sea-kale—all have been bred to their present state of perfection from wild plants

ago. One such band was called the Kit-Cat club. It got its name from a baker named Christopher Cat or "Kit" Cat. That baker was famous for making mutton pies. The members seem to have met to eat his pies, and so it was quite proper to call themselves after him.

Another club of that time was called the Beefsteak club. It is not hard to guess what its members liked to eat! In other cases, men met together to drink—to "down the good old ale."

Much better were the coffee clubs. Members drank a great deal of coffee, but it did them little, if any, harm. As they drank, they would talk over questions of the day. Sometimes men of very keen minds got together at such places.

The poorer people often could not afford to have a clubroom. They would talk things over in the open air, perhaps beside a coffee stand. Women as well as men would gather at such places to gossip or chat while enjoying a hot cup of coffee.

A little less than 200 years ago, Benjamin Franklin made a trip to England. While earning his living there, he was shocked by the habits of workmen in regard to drinking. Writing about it afterwards, he said: "I drank only water."

The other workmen were great drinkers of beer. My companion at the press drank a pint before breakfast, a pint at breakfast, a pint between breakfast and dinner, a pint at dinner, and a pint in the afternoon.

One wonders how that workman was able to keep his eyes open, and also how he was able to pay for it all. Wages were low and a pint of good beer cost three cents.

Many pictures were made by an English artist who lived at the time Franklin made his visit to England. The artist's name was Hogarth. He tried to make things "go out of style" by poking fun at them in pictures.

If you will look at the word "news," you will see that it contains the initials of the four directions—North, East, West and South. Someone noticed this long ago and set up a claim that the word was "coined" out of those four letters, "because news came from all directions." As a matter of fact, that idea seems to be just fancy. The men who made the dictionaries say that "news" comes from "new," and we can well believe "News" is the report of recent events.

In all ages, people have wanted to hear "the news." In ancient Greece, men used to sit in barber-shops, or gather in the market-place to "swap" news. The Romans of olden days had public news-sheets, which were written by hand and posted outdoors so all might read.

During the Middle Ages, men were sometimes hired to write "news letters" from cities like Paris or London to nobles living in the country. These same letters, the printing press. Some men wanted to tell their ideas without writing whole books. So they had leaflets printed. Martin Luther, John Calvin and many bishops wrote leaflets about religion.

Others wrote about politics and kings. For a long while the leaflets were not put out at regular times. When a man got a new idea, he would have a leaflet printed. Then he might wait a month or a year before he put out another one.

By and by, certain men decided to print leaflets every so often—say, once or twice a week. They decided to print news as well as their own ideas. Perhaps they thought that people would buy the leaflets for the sake of the news, and might read the ideas of the editor, too.

It is hard to say where the first news-leaflets or news-papers were printed. London and Paris seem to have the best claims; and London was probably ahead of Paris. The British museum contains three copies of a newspaper said to have been put out by order of Queen Elizabeth when the Spanish Armada was coming near England.

"News of the Present Week" was started by an Englishman named Butter some twenty-five years later. (Copyright, the John F. Dille Co., Chicago.)

Three women and a man are pictured at this coffee stand which graced a street in old London. Thin slices of bread were sometimes served with the coffee.

In the doorway and could not get through, he was welcomed as a new member.

I cannot say that there ever was just such a club as that, but there certainly were some mighty queer bands of men in London 200 years ago.

As the manager of one of the most important factories in the chain, to-day, he controls hundreds of employees and these are encouraged to take an interest in everything. He is still known as Billy-the-Snoop, but the name is affectionately applied. His advice, and it is good advice to follow, is never take anything for granted but learn at first hand how the world and its work moves on its way.

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## THE BIBLE IN PICTURES AND TEXT

By HELEN E. OHRENSCHALL



ABRAHAM

MANKIND forgot God and worshipped idols. In order that idolatry should not prevail, God chose a good man, Abraham, who would teach the worship of the true God, the Saviour came. God said to Abraham: "Get thee out of thy country into a land I will show thee and I will make thee a great nation."

Abraham set out with his wife, Sarah, his nephew, Lot, his servants, his flocks and herds and came into the land of Canaan which the Lord gave him. He did not stay there, but wandered from place to place.

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from the resourceful brain of an overworked bookkeeper, says a writer in Tit-Bits. Like hundreds of his colleagues, he sat all day at the head of a long queue of intending passengers, each of whom spelled out name, address, and destination. Such a waste of time and energy disgusted him, and one day he took to pieces an old boot-repairing machine, making from it a primitive ticket-printing apparatus, which was patented and let out to various railway companies on a commission basis.

## PARASOL ANTS

There has arrived at the London Zoo a colony of parasol ants, a queen and her kingdom complete. The queen is really a queen. She does nothing but lay eggs; the more she

lays the more popular she is. In return for this she is waited on hand and foot by her most devoted clan.

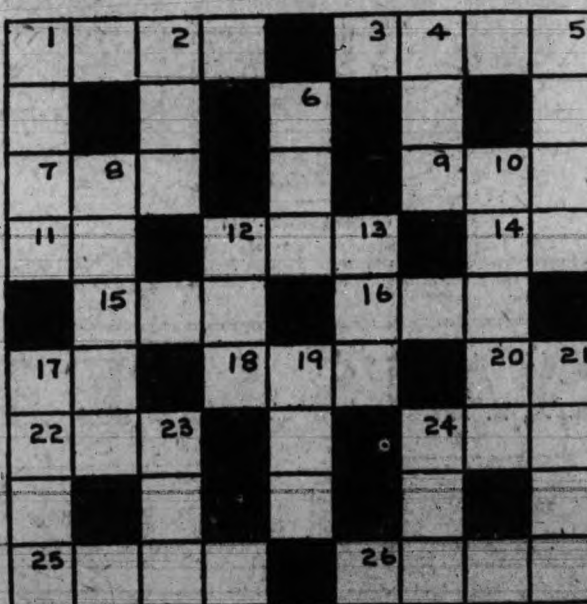
Food is brought to her, but her toilet is the concern of the whole family, as she is twenty or thirty times the size of her largest subject, each ant having a particular job to do in her "beauty parlor," says Tit-Bits.

Parasol ants live chiefly in America, and are so named because when carrying leaves to the nest they hold them above their heads like a parasol. They have enormous strength. Four of them can move a piece of earth as large as an egg.

The nest is well regulated and no "slackers" are allowed. Queens once a change is desired the existing queen is fed on certain food which will enable her to lay a "queen" egg, the new queen replacing her mother.

## CROSS-WORD PUZZLE FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS

Here is puzzle No. 101, and the answer to that published last week. The words in this series are very simple, except that here and there a strange word is put in to save it from becoming too easy. Numbered squares with a black square above them start vertical words. When the black square is to the left of the number the word that follows is horizontal, or along the same line to the right. Keep the puzzle patterns for they make excellent fun when used with awards or forfeits at a children's party.



## DEFINITIONS TO GUIDE YOU

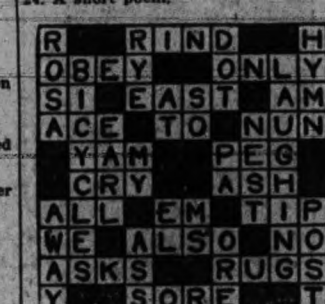
No. 101 HORIZONTAL

1. What grows on the head.
2. A light which shines and twinkles in the sky at night.
3. A very large deer.
4. A word used to join other words together.
5. South America (abbr.).
6. A long period of time.
7. Electrical Engineer (abbr.).
8. A word used with "neither."
9. Moisture which is found on grass in the early morning.
10. A boy's name.
11. The finish.
12. A word which means "Elevated Railway."
13. A donkey.
14. Rock from which gold and silver are taken.
15. A short letter.
16. To give food to.

VERTICAL

1. Digs with a hoe.
2. Writing fluid.
3. Something we drink.
4. Past form of the verb "to ride."
5. Not "near."
6. Countries.
7. More new.
8. A short word meaning "before."

13. One of the first things we learn to do in arithmetic class.
17. To receive money for doing something.
19. At this time.
21. A very heavy metal.
23. To take a seat.
24. A short poem.



Answer to puzzle No. 100

(Metropolitan Newspaper Service.)

## BEDTIME STORY

### Uncle Wiggily and the Poke Berries

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(By HOWARD R. GARIS)

It was the turn of Jingle and Jangle, the little rabbit girls, to be taken to the forest by Uncle Wiggily, who would teach them something about the bushes and trees. "But mind you," cautioned the old rabbit gentleman, shaking a paw at Jingle and Jangle before they started out, "no tricks! Don't hide down in a hollow stump and pretend you are lost, as Skipper and Nipper did!" "Oh, we won't do that," said Jingle.

"Not for the world!" added Jangle. "Well, I know you two little bunnies are very fond of getting into mischief," said their new daddy. "So I thought I would warn you."

But Jingle and Jangle seemed anxious to learn all they could as they hopped beside Mr. Longears through the woods. They did not stray from the path, and they listened carefully. Then, all of a sudden Jingle saw a



"Oh, look at us!" cried Jingle.

bush with some bright, purple berries growing on it, and without stopping to ask whether it was right or not, she and Jangle picked several clusters of the berries. They crushed them in their paws and some of the juice dribbled down on their clean dresses.

"Oh, look at us!" cried Jingle to her sister, and Uncle Wiggily, who had hopped on a little way ahead, hopped back.

"Oh, you have picked the poke berries!" he said.

"But what made them stain our paws and dresses purple?" asked Jingle.

"Because," answered Uncle Wiggily, as he led the little rabbit girls to the brook, to wash their paws, "the poke berries are filled with a purple juice like ink. In fact the Indians once used it for ink. It will do you no harm but it will be some time before it washes all off your paws and dresses. Don't pick any more poke ink berries!"

Jingle and Jangle promised they would not, and they hopped along until all of a sudden, the Fox and Wolf jumped out of the bushes, and before Uncle Wiggily and the little rabbit girls could hop away, the bad chaps caught them and hurried off with them through the forest.

"Where are you taking us, bad chaps?" asked Uncle Wiggily.

"We are taking you to my den," answered the Fox. "There we are going to lock you up until Mr. Wolf

## FOREST FIRES SPRING FROM MANY CAUSES AND CARELESSNESS IS CHIEF

A Broken Bottle May Start Fire by Focussing the Rays of the Sun to Burning Point

All day long the sun had shone down on the forest glade, and for many days before there had been the same stifling heat without rain to bring relief to the dried up vegetation. The same condition existed generally throughout the forest, and its wild inhabitants were hard put to it to find enough water to drink.

Where streams had flowed in the earlier months they were now dried up or had fallen beneath the surface of their beds and were dropping away to the ocean, out of sight. Lakes had dried up into mere ponds, and ponds had long since disappeared, leaving the dry and cracked mud of their bottoms exposed to view.

Now this particular glade bordered on a public highway, and a watcher would have seen a great deal of traffic on the road throughout the day. One car there was that stopped there for a few minutes in the early morning. Two men got out of the car and threw something into the bush, and then drove away again. It was a large green bottle that had been thrown away. Though the men did not wait to see it the bottle fell on top of a jagged rock and splintered into several pieces.

One piece, larger than the rest, still retained something of the curve that follows the shape of the ordinary bottle, and this nestled in a bed of dried bracken and grasses. As the sun climbed up further and further into the heavens its rays caught the half-round piece of glass. The curve in the glass served to focus the sun's rays into a burning point. Presently a light blue feather of smoke issued from under the glass. Then followed a brisk flame which caught the dried bracken and in a few seconds the underbrush nearby was well alight.

Leaping from the bracken stem to stem, and from twig to twig, the flames danced along the ground, nearing the edge of the trees of that clearing. The wind stirred the embers it left in its path and whipped them on ahead. Fire broke out in five or six patches at once, and each place was as the centre of another outbreak for it fed more sparks to the wind. Like the seeds of a thistle borne on the wind, the sparks flew all around.

It was not ten minutes until the resin on the trees at the fringe of the clearing was blazing. This in turn fired the green pine needles, and branches with their resinous sap joined in the flames. By this time the fire was creating its own wind, and as this breeze increased in strength, the flames grew and added fury to fury.

We have only seen the fire from one side of the clearing. If we go beyond the scene of the fire and circle around in the woods, we would find a second sight, more significant than the first. In places hundreds of birds and small animals are making their way in terrified flight before the stinging fumes of the smoke.

In heavy, rolling clouds the smoke pours thickly through the woods. Robins, quail, thrushes, pheasants, chickens, grouse, wrens, and all manner of birds, large and small, are dashing in headlong flight. Here and there a bird is blinded by the smoke and beats out its brains against a tree that stands in the line of its flight.

On the ground, and often running side by side, are martin, mice, squirrels, raccoons, and all manner of animals. Speeding on ahead of the field are the deer, taking three logs at a time in their great bounding leaps. More numerous and slower on their feet are the great shaggy bears. Grunting in dismay they plod steadily on, at the very fringe of the advancing flames. With smoke stinging their eyes, and the advance sparks of the fire singeing their coats, the bears stumble on, to fall into the first stream they meet and there try to keep under water while the flames roar in great sheets over their heads.

It is not a pretty sight this forest fire; yet it is a sight that once seen would do a great deal to stop all carelessness with fire in the woods. Forest rangers, to quell such a blaze, take their lives in their hands in fighting back the flames. This is done by digging great gaps in the woods and "firing back" on this is an effort to make a break that the fire cannot jump. Millions of dollars worth of valuable timber is burnt in such a blaze, and yet sadder than all is the plight of the wild creatures of nature, for they lose their homes, and it is the only home they know.

All who use the woods should make it their business to see that nothing they do or leave undone can start a fire. The woods of this island are perhaps the most wonderful playground ever open to anyone, and are free to all. A little care in return would save a great deal of the present loss by fire. That little care is worth while when it is remembered that it takes 100 years to replace a burnt forest, and lives lost in such a blaze cannot be replaced at all.

THE JUMPER

Five-year-old Peter worried his poor grandmother with his noisy games.

"Do be quiet, Peter; you tire me!" she said at last.

"How, grandmother?" cried Peter (instantly, nipping his forehead).

"It is when you jumping and you who get tired!"

At a local railway siding a man asked the foreman if there was a vacancy.

"What can you do?" asked the foreman.

"Anything," replied the man.

"All right," answered the foreman; "take this oilcan and oil the points and crossings up the line."

After an absence of three days the foreman received a telegram which read: "Dear Sir,—Arrived at Liverpool. Please forward more oil."

Tit-Bits.

## YOUNGEST SPEED DEMON



Eddie Rickenbacker, five, youngest motorcycle racer in the world. In a race for children held in Berlin, Eddie, with his specially built motorcycle, led at the finish by a couple of blocks.



# The Business of Being a King

## ART AND SCIENCE OF STATECRAFT

### Why "The King Can Do No Wrong"

BY A COURT HISTORIAN



**"THE KING CAN DO NO WRONG."** . . . And the man in the street may ask how that can be, since it is an unchallenged axiom that no man is infallible. The answer is that the King is a constitutional monarch who acts for his people, and acts only on the advice of counsellors chosen by the people.

As we have seen, the chief administrative officials of the royal household are not permanent. A few hold their office during the lifetime of their sovereign, but his advisers act only during the lifetime of the Government by which they were recommended to His Majesty. It follows, therefore, that they are directly representative of the people and are well qualified to represent to their sovereign the general wish of the people on all matters which come within their province.

Weightier questions of state first pass through the hands of the Home Secretary, whose privilege and duty it is to advise the King as to the proper course of action. Here we have a minister who has passed the fires of popular election and has stood the prolonged test of popular vigilance over his administrative abilities.

Finally, we have the supreme court of advice on all the gravest issues which arise in the course of the royal business of statecraft—the Privy Council. It is a composite body. Men of eminence in the arts and sciences are given the signal honor of membership; the King's sons may sit upon it during their father's lifetime; high and deserving officials find a place, but the chief executive element consists

of members of the Cabinet, and is, therefore, directly representative.

Thus, from beginning to end, in matters great and small, the King is guided and advised by those who know the public mind and its wishes on all questions arising. Hence the King, as King, can do no wrong. Being a truly constitutional monarch, he trusts his advisers, and his pronouncements on all state issues convey the voice of the people.

Notwithstanding the fact that Cabinets have, of late years, shown a tendency to poach upon its preserves, the Privy Council still transacts the real business of statecraft. Time has not impaired its potency. An Order-in-Council may still have more far-reaching effects than many acts of Parliament; nor may it be disputed or be made the cat-paw of public controversy.

#### DISMISSING A COUNSELLOR

A full meeting of the Privy Council would be an historic event. The storied chamber would be insufficiently crowded. Congestion would be an effectual bar to business. Consequently, there are numerous committees which deal with the affairs of which the members have special experience, and thus the most expert counsel is given to the sovereign. Some of these committees are well known. The judicial committee is as familiar as any department of state. Others, like the committee for trade and plantations are seldom heard of. Albeit, the special function of this committee is to give counsel on all problems touching our home and overseas trade. But there are other com-

mittees which are appointed from time to time to deal with special questions as they arise, and such sections may have a short or a long life, as circumstances dictate. The common duty of each and all is to give the best and most trustworthy advice to the King.

Short and sharp would be the official life of the Privy Councilor who failed in this duty, for there is no traditional formality about the procedure for

to his sovereign before proceeding to his See.

And although suggestions for changes or reforms in ancient procedure and state ceremony may form themselves in the minds of ministers or the chief officials of the royal household, such ideas are considered by the special authorities within the Privy Council before they are brought to the notice of the King. Then the pros and cons of the proposals are fairly presented

statute book touching their issue; the prudent and just laws which govern proclamations are all unwritten.

The birth of a royal proclamation takes place in the particular department of state interested in its subject matter. Should it emanate from the offices concerned with foreign or colonial affairs, and the Secretary of State has proper regard to the etiquette of statecraft, the proclamation will be sent to

with the special business requiring the proclamation are original in their phraseology, and these are the first and chief concern of the Privy Council.

What form of words shall be recommended to the King as best expressing what his ministers desire shall be the royal intention?

This is the question which is earnestly considered by the legal and administrative members of the Privy Council. When the prudent formula is arrived at, it is embodied in the skeleton prepared by the secretaries and, in its complete form, the document is submitted to His Majesty. King George deliberates most anxiously over royal proclamations recommended for his approval. When, at length, the King assents, the royal signature is appended in the presence of members of the Privy Council.

#### THE "ROYAL PLEASURE"

Again, it is, through the council that the prerogative of the "royal pleasure," is exercised and made known. This is a most important duty in the business of statecraft, for it may establish momentous precedents or mark important changes. A recent example was the announcement that the King had been pleased to alter the status of Cyprus; therein an important innovation in colonial policy was involved, and one which may be referred to hundreds of years hence.

Usually, the "royal pleasure" is made known through an Order-in-Council, which is, perhaps, less familiar to the public than a royal proclamation, though it comes with equal power and authority. The chief difference is that an Order-in-Council, once

officially notified, need not be advertised beyond what is necessary to ensure that those affected by it are made aware of it, but a royal proclamation is advertised as extensively as possible, because it directly affects a far larger proportion of His Majesty's subjects.

As a general rule, decisions affecting the colonies and overseas Dominions and the acts of their legislatures, necessary notices to give effect to treaties, and regulations for the better administration of certain state departments, are subject of Orders-in-Council. They are employed, also, when the King is advised to grant charters to corporations or learned bodies.

When the royal will must be expressed, as it is during a war, on issues affecting the safety and better conduct of the state, then the Privy Council recommends the Sovereign to proceed by way of a royal proclamation.

It is a popular fallacy that the Privy Council is slow in action. This is only so where very complicated issues are involved. In its general business of advising the King, it works expeditiously and with a minimum of talk. Assuredly one reason for this is that only a small quorum is required to enable it to get to work. As few as two members can, in certain circumstances, advise the King, and he can act on their counsel.

#### LAW ALLOWS NO HOLIDAY

Members hold their office for the lifetime of their Sovereign, and for six months afterwards, but they may be reappointed by the new monarch. King George retained many of the tried and able councillors who had so well

advised King Edward. It is an open secret, that, through all the difficulties and momentous developments of his troubled reign, the King has maintained the most amicable relations with his Privy Council. We need not delve far into history to find that it has not always been so. It is another proof of the conscientious desire of His Majesty to act, in every sense, as the people's King, and to work harmoniously with the leaders of the nation.

The constitution is very hard on the King. It does not allow him a holiday. That is to say, there is no cut-and-dried law, stating what must be done when, through any cause, it is necessary for the Sovereign to leave the country. Thus, whenever the King is advised to go abroad by his doctors, or when he goes overseas on a state visit, special provision must be made when the need arises, whereby the authority given by his signature may be conveyed by some other means.

When the King went to India for the Durbar, acting upon high legal advice, he appointed four "Counsellors of State" who were given power to do those things usually done only by the King's personal authority. During short absences, on the continent, for example, such a council is hardly required, since the Sovereign can maintain very close touch with his business, but it is usual to have such a body appointed so that no delay may be experienced in dealing with very urgent matters.

**NEXT WEEK—"Managing the Royal Estates."**



Buckingham Palace, King's London Residence

dismissal. Should the King feel that he has been ill advised, or not well and loyally served, he may take the illustrious roll of his Privy Council and draw his pen through the offending name. There can be no appeal beyond His Majesty. There is an end to the matter.

The Privy Council is the advisory board to the King, and something more; it is the accredited and traditional witness of ceremonial acts of homage and honor.

When a new minister assumes office and goes to Buckingham Palace to receive the royal approval of his appointment, he finds the King attended by a few members of his Privy Council. This, too, is the experience of the bishop who pays his homage

to His Majesty, but they are always accompanied by the recommendations of his trusty councillors. It may be noted that this aspect of Privy Council activity assumed special importance during the first Labor administration, when knotty points of ceremonial were constantly arising. His innate tact and his sincere trust in his advisers, guided King George through an unprecedented situation with enhanced dignity and prestige.

#### ISSUING A PROCLAMATION

The issue of a proclamation is a momentous matter. It could, although it does not under a democratic ruler, make vital changes affecting the liberty and interests of his subjects. There are no real restrictions on the

the Privy Council through the Home Secretary. There have been very few instances in which ministers have neglected this simple formality, although a few years ago one Secretary of State imagined it was not consistent with his dignity to do so.

Assuming this nice point of procedure to have been duly observed, the Home Secretary places the proposed royal proclamation before the Privy Council without comment. His views will be given, if invited. The text of the document closely follows that of hundreds of previous royal proclamations. It has been laboriously prepared by secretaries who possess an encyclopedic knowledge of such issues and a priceless treasury of precedents. Only clauses dealing

## Trails of Footloose Tribes All Lead To His Doorstep

FORT SMITH, Ark., Aug. 8.—

It looks like any other drug store, this place on Garrison Avenue here; it has the same sort of window displays, the same marble topped soda fountain, the same racks of magazines beside the door.

But in reality it is the place where the romances of the vagabond kingdoms meet; the place where strange trails go down; the place where the prince without a throne can find the girl who is always wandering.

For W. H. Cole, the druggist, is the unofficial postmaster for all the footloose gypsy tribes of the world.

Cole and his wife know the location of nearly every gypsy tribe or clan in existence. To their store each week come scores of letters and dozens of telegrams, which they forward on to their destinations promptly.

Only a small percentage of the residents of Fort Smith know about Cole's drug store; but thousands on thousands of gypsies know of it.

From all the strange corners of the earth come messages to this druggist—from the plains of Canada, the hill country of Austria, the fields of France and Italy, the dusty highways of the United States.

#### ADOPTED BY TRIBE

Cole himself is used to the wanderings of those romantic tribes. When a boy of eleven he was adopted by a nomadic tribe and he stayed with them until he was of age, traveling all over the world.

He speaks their language fluently, knows their customs and habits, shares their joys and counsels them in their difficulties.

When he withdrew from the tribe of his adoption, in his early

twenties, he turned his attention to business. As he became permanently located various gypsies began to mail him letters to be forwarded, until finally nearly every tribe in the world uses his store as a central clearing station for correspondence.

Mrs. Cole, too, is known to the gypsies. Several years ago the tribes decided to elect an out-

sider, or "gorgio man," as a sort of administrator. Since Cole was, by adoption, one of them, he could not be chosen, so they asked his wife to serve.

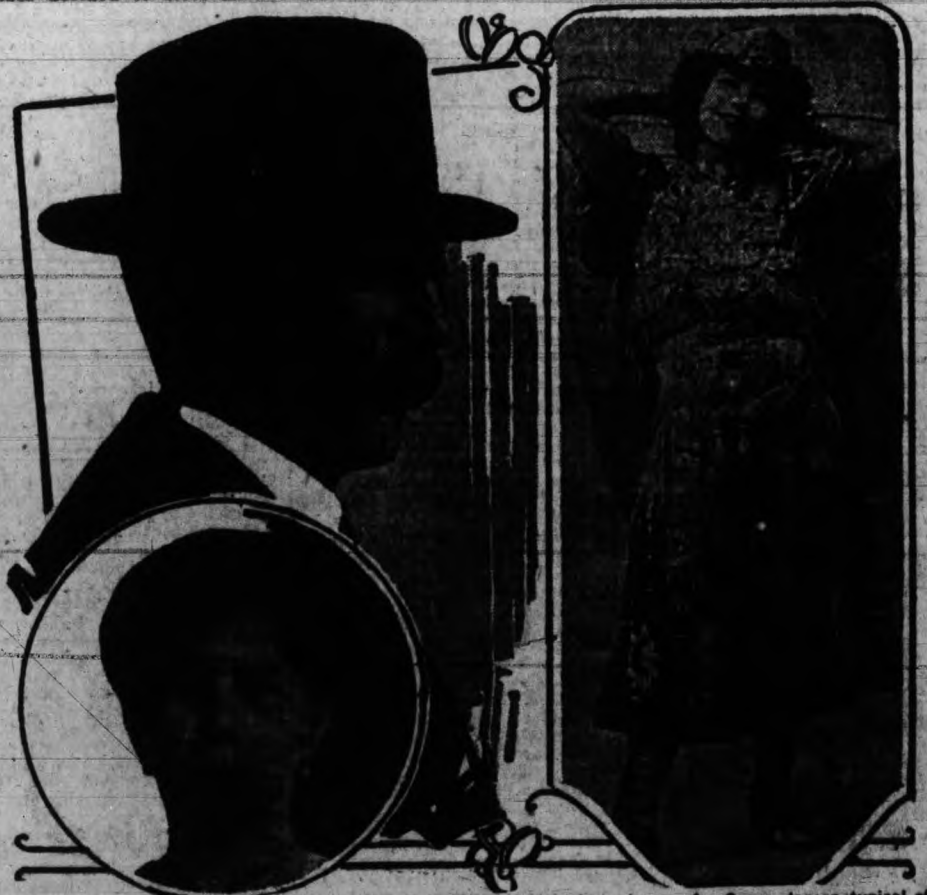
Both Mr. and Mrs. Cole are anxious to put in a good word for the wandering tribesmen.

"They do not steal little children," says Mrs. Cole. "They have too many of their own. I've

lent them money many times and never once have I been cheated." The gypsies' fondness for ornaments leads them to carry most of their wealth on their persons, in the shape of jewelry or as gold coins attached to the clothing.

Gypsies are very religious, the Coles say, usually adopting the religion of the country they spend most of their time in. Thus the English gypsies are Episcopalians, Spanish gypsies are Catholics and Turkish gypsies are Mohammedans.

The Coles have enough pictures and trinkets of gypsy friends to stock a museum.



Above is W. H. Cole, druggist, in Fort Smith. To the right is a picture of a Gypsy dancer, typical of the thousands who use the Coles' Store as their central post-office.

## Knapp, Sought In Man Hunt, Was Petted Boy and Brilliant Pupil

SYRACUSE, N.Y., August 8—

Philip Knapp, hunted throughout the East as a "thrill murderer," was a super-normal student—pampered by his family and petted by society.

The eldest son of William W. Knapp, engineer and owner of the Williams Bridge Company, and scion of the old Knapp family of Syracuse, Philip had his every want fulfilled as a youth, spending his boyhood in the fashionable section of Syracuse.

His boyhood was that of the average youth, with dancing school and parties in the younger social set. Entering North High School at Syracuse, his brilliance as a student was soon observed by his teachers. He was always at the head of his classes, yet he never studied. His intellect was of the keenest, and he had no difficulty in adapting himself to the higher courses in the school.

In connection with his school days the following statements are made by two of his former instructors:

Prof. Royal A. Avery, head of the mathematics department of North: "Excepting for his brilliance in his studies Philip Knapp was a normal boy, and won his block letter on the baseball team. Knapp always impressed me as being able to handle his studies without any particular trouble. He was very intelligent and quickly grasped any question or problem that might bother others in the class. He never studied much to my knowledge, and at the same time he was always prepared to recite his lessons correctly."

"Knowing Philip Knapp as I did at that time, it is hard to believe that he ever killed a man, especially for a thrill."



Katherine Knapp, sister of Philip Knapp, for whom a country-wide search is now on.

Miss Sarah A. Avery, head of the English department:

"Philip Knapp was very bright and there is one class in particular I recall. There were a number of students in this class who were above the average. In spite of this Knapp had no trouble getting better marks than this group of quick-learning and intelligent youths."

Schoolmates of Knapp remember him as something of a dreamer, being quiet and reserved. He was not on friendly terms with many of his schoolmates.

Leaving high school he entered Syracuse University for a time, and later went to Cornell

where in contrast to his brilliant record in high school came reports that he was not "a very good student."

His first escapade took place while he was at Cornell. He was reported missing by his instructors, without any apparent reason. He was gone for three weeks and while private and police authorities were looking for him, he quietly returned to his home here and offered no explanation for his disappearance.

The next event to bring his name before the public was while he was at home. He reported to police one morning early that burglars attempted to

break into his home and that he emptied a gun at them. Police found marks on the door of the Knapp home, but nothing was missing.

A short time later he reported auto thieves attempted to take his father's cars from the family garage and that one of them struck him on the head. The cars were not molested, police learned, but Knapp did have a crack on the head.

Knapp remained about Syracuse for some time, and his friends say he acted queerly, saying many times that his family would not let him go to work; that "no Knapp should work." These statements are not taken seriously now.

In 1920 Knapp, looking for adventure, enlisted in the U. S. Navy. While in South America a party of sailors landed and got into a fight with natives and Knapp received a severe blow on the head. This is believed to have affected him.

He was discharged from the navy, returned to Syracuse and underwent on operation by Dr. Frederick S. Flaherty, foremost surgeon of Syracuse. This operation lifted his skull and a silver plate was placed in his head. After recovering from the operation Knapp joined a freighter and made a trip to Honolulu and back, returning in 1924.

It was after his return from this journey that he said he sought adventure and a thrill. He left home in 1924 and his family did not hear from him for some time. Last Summer he turned up at the home of friends in the Thousand Islands. When he left again, no word was received from him by his family until the murder case was on. They did not know he had enlisted in the army, seeking further "thrills."



# THE LETTERS IN THE TRUNK

By Josephine Dascom Bacon

Illustrated by Hubert Mathieu

He Thought His Life Would Always Go Along As It Had—Then He Rummaged in an Old Trunk and Nothing Was Ever the Same Again

"WAS there anything you wanted, Mr. Walford?" asked Jennie, emerging from the pantry. She looked surprised; when he left the apartment, which he did every morning at eight-fifty-five, precisely, on the five days of the week, the head of the house of Walford was never known to return to it until evening.

The amazement of his parlormaid irritated him ridiculously. Why shouldn't he come back, if he liked? That just showed what an automaton he had grown into.

"No, no, nothing," she flushed and retreated to her pantry. His heart softened. "It's all right, Jennie," he added, "I just remembered something Mrs. Walford wrote me to be sure to send her, that's all."

"Can't I get it for you, Mr. Walford?" "No, thank you, Jennie," he said, "It's better go myself, I think. It's in a trunk in the storeroom."

Walford strolled into the basement of the apartment house. It was like another world from that of the clean, decorous upper regions.

An infuriated shirt-sleeved superintendent bullied a depressed plumber's boy in very different tones from those consecrated to the upper and more convenient regions.

Walford pushed through the men abruptly. "Where are the storerooms?" he asked.

"Excuse me, Mr. Walford; I didn't see you," the superintendent said, dropping his voice to a polite social key, with disconcerting suddenness.

"You'll excuse the condition of things here, I hope—I don't get the time I should have to keep things up to the mark. Joe, show Mr. Walford his storeroom."

Joe shambled ahead and Walford followed into a darker portion of the cellar.

"That your room?" said Joe gruffly. "Got your key?"

"No, I don't know which mine is—I've never seen the place before. My apartment is Seven B," he said helplessly.

"I don't know nothing—I just come here—I'll call Frank," and the boy slouched by him.

"Come by here, mister," growled Joe, returning, "your room's back here."

At the end of the aisle he paused. "There she is," he said and retreated.

The room was far from the electric bulb, and the tiny key seemed to turn too smoothly in the padlock. He tried in vain to make it catch.

**GRIPPED BY MEMORIES**  
Struck by a memory of another queer, flat key, he drew out his case and selected an old-looking little fellow that had fitted an old duffle bag. They had carried it on their honeymoon camping trip. His lips tightened and narrowed as he looked into it.

It seemed long ago! And yet it was only seven years, and he wasn't forty yet. How bright and soft her eyes had shone at him, under the moon—how wonderful and wide the future stretched away! Who could have dreamed that—

Walford stared at the key like a just-awakened sleeper and stuck it into the lock and the padlock fell open.

shall belong to and that will belong always to me! And that I should take care of you, if you were ill—oh, my darling, nobody else should touch you—"

**THE LOVE LETTERS**  
Walford smiled grimly. A seasoned editor, who had handled hundreds of such manuscripts, to bite his lip over this amateurish stuff! But what in heaven's name could Bess be doing with such sentimental attempts? Had he given her the story, once, to look it over and tell him what she thought of it?

Well, where were the other fans? He laid the sheets on the stone floor and felt for the box. There seemed to be one, below a mass of manuscript, and he dragged out another handful. As he pried it on the first the absurdly inked and faulty page caught his eye.

"But all this will be different, when we are really together! I shan't be afraid, then, shall I, to tell you how happy it makes me to be close to you, to hear your dear voice, so different from other people's. As soon as you come in, I know it, and I can hardly wait till you come were I am—oh, my darling, you wait so long, sometimes!"

Walford stared quizzically at the paper.

"Look here," he said softly, "is this the real stuff? I'm darned if I'm sure whether it's a writer—or the real thing!"

He read a little further and pursed his lips.

"No girl could write this!" he muttered, and read still more.

"I'll take this and ask Bess where in thunder it came from," he decided, and, having reached the box at the bottom, he drew it out carefully. It was a brown box of the sort made to hold typists' paper and was less than half full of this very material. As his wife never used a typewriter, it was clear that the box belonged to the person who had written the pages.

He opened the pages. . . . had some one of her friends, perhaps, asked her to show it to him (they had been known to do this), and had she forgotten or not cared to?

"Thought it was indecent, probably," he muttered. "Disapproved of it, I'll bet. Much too frank and forward for Mrs. Keating Walford."

Above the heat and dust of the cellar her cool, wide-set brown eyes smiled at him, with that faint, hidden amusement that never left them; her cool, brown hair spread smoothly away from the low forehead; he could hear her deep, even voice, almost.

"I'm afraid I don't understand that sort of thing very well, dear . . ."

Well, some women understood it. This one did, evidently. And knew how to say it so as to make you feel something, too—even if she couldn't write a type.

He folded the manuscript across and thrust it into his outer pocket, then, regarding the trunk distrustfully, he debated within himself whether to disembowel it completely or to try the other one, which would be of leather, and perhaps unlocked, after all his feet, and the steamer trunk with the red band surely wouldn't be used as a store trunk.

He gazed at it idly. . . . a scowl of horror clouded his whole face.

For the initials on the trunk read, P. J. B.

And there, through the grating, not six feet away from him, stood a slender trunk, red-barred, with E. L. W. painted across the bar. He peered through the grating. There were two more of these black boxes, but they were small brown trunks; there was a leather trunk; there was his old golf club; there was Aunt Eleanor's hideous blue and white umbrella-jar. He was in the wrong storeroom.

"For the love of Mike!" he muttered, and then he put back the tray quickly, slammed down the lid, locked it, slipped out of the door and sprung the padlock. This done, he took off his hat, wiped his dripping forehead, and drew a deep, thankful breath.

**ROMANTIC TREASURE**  
"KEATING BARKER WALFORD, Editor of the 'Columbian' magazine, dies of apoplexy in a stranger's trunk-room in the cellar of his apartment house!" he announced softly. Then, fitting the despatch little key, he pressed it with scientific care, and the lock flew open.

He might have known that the other dusty, untidy compartment had belonged to Bess. Here everything was trimly piled, logically arranged. Directly in front of him, on the left, the small brown trunk sat modestly waiting, unlocked.

In the right-hand corner lay the account books; underneath was the box; in the box lay three fans. He left the box on the trunk, and pushed the fans into his pocket. It was full of paper. In a flash he recalled the manuscript. Well, he could put it back. Moving unconsciously toward the window, he took out the typed pages and read at random.

"Do you know how you have changed everything for me? I suppose you can't understand—how could you? But everything is different, because you do it with me. When we go in bathing, even, I don't care any more, I'm not afraid. I always hated it so, it seems so deep and glassy, and I lose my breath and there's no bottom, but now I jump in, and even if I were afraid, you



"Bess," he cried, and started toward her, but she thrust the paper at him. Her eyes were full of fright—fright and shame.

would be there! I feel you watching me all the time, and I have only to put out my hand and there is your dear brown shoulder."

Walford drew a deep breath and deliberately plunged into the manuscript. No collector, lost to the world in some Egyptian tomb, breathless over his latest treasure-trove, was ever more oblivious of his surroundings.

"If I should tell you how I really feel, while I am laughing and talking with you, what would you say, I wonder? What would you think? Of course I shall not—we mustn't. Even if I hadn't read that I should know. And then, mustn't I laugh at me—or dislike me. I know what you like me to be, of course. And it is easy—I just do nothing. But when you ask me, 'what are you thinking about?'—what would you say if I should tell you I am thinking about that smooth, brown bit of your neck, just below your ear? But I should never dare to tell you!"

A heavy step clattered down the concrete aisle.

"You there, Mr. Walford? Everything all right?"

The superintendent, attopped and picked up a small brass knob. "Guess that's off some o' that junk in Miss Coulson's room," said the superintendent. "I'll just lose it over the top. The stuff the tenants keep in here, you wouldn't believe. And won't touch it for years. If it was me, I'd have an auction."

Walford retraced his way to his apartment, changed his clothes, and after a moment's thought locked the manuscript into a suit case, under his bed.

"Which is the Coulson apartment, Jennie?" he asked, "is it on this floor, do you know?"

"Yes, sir, Mrs. Coulson's is next to us—Seven A, it is."

"They've gone for the Summer, haven't they?" he went on, rolling the fans in a bit of paper.

He told himself that he asked this question so as to be certain of being able to slip down and not back the manuscript; but all the time he knew that he wanted to be able to find out about her, to know where she lived, to make some definite picture of her.

"Oh, it's not Mrs. Coulson that lives here now, Mr. Walford—she's dead. The parties have been here ever since I came—that's two years, now, sir. An elderly gentleman—"

you must have seen him coming up—and his sister that lives with him, old Miss Hemstead."

"Ah, yes," he answered, childishly, "I didn't know that."

**WONDERFUL UNKNOWN GIRL**  
Later in the day, when his second in command proposed dinner at the club and bridge, he answered quickly: "Sorry, Baynes, I'd love it, but I'm all tied up to-night."

At that moment he saw what he was dragging himself along, to reach a bath, cool pyjamas, a shaded light—and the rest of those badly typed sheets.

He moved to them, nearer and nearer. He had seen himself so plainly, stretched out on the davenport, under the pale, honey-colored lampshade, in the quiet room, that when he lay there, finally, after Sigrid's careful little dinner it seemed that he had been there always.

"It isn't that I don't love them all better, because of you—I do. But I don't need them. They seem like people in a play. They seem like we do things for each other, but they are not real, my darling; they are not like you and me. Last night when you were so late, I thought if there had been an accident and you couldn't come any more—not ever more. And there I should be, my life all over and everybody acting like a play, but nobody there, so I could say, 'But he is real, he is mine. Now of course he couldn't put them down. He would have to come down again.'"

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"Oh, it's not Mrs. Coulson that lives here now, Mr. Walford—she's dead. The parties have been here ever since I came—that's two years, now, sir. An elderly gentleman—"

I should want to, I wouldn't, I am sure. There must be something people can do, just like a machine, working hard all day, doing something for other people, who have nobody else to do for them—a hospital, I suppose that means? Is that why nuns and sisters are? But it wouldn't be because I loved the people—it would be because I didn't love them."

What a wonderful girl! Did the man appreciate her—half way, quarter way? For there was a man of course.

"This wasn't written to you, you fool," he reminded himself, amazed at the thrill of disgusted jealousy that shook him.

And then there began for Keating Walford an entirely new phase of his life. With a definite, particular intention he set himself to find out the whereabouts of Mrs. Coulson.

"I hear the Coulson apartment is to be got on a sublease, next year," he remarked to the superintendent, meeting him in the entrance hall. "Could you give me Mr. Coulson's address? I have a friend who might like it."

"There isn't any Mr. Coulson," the man replied, "she's a widow."

Walford remembered afterward the utter lack of surprise with which he met this fact.

Following up a long drive or hunting his ball through the rough, Walford debated endlessly with a detached part of his mind.

"What was he doing? Where was he? What possible object could he have, he a conventional married man of seven years' standing, in following the trail of an utter stranger because he had found some letters (or perhaps a mere literary exercise) in one of her trunks? What was he looking for? Supposing he did meet her, after all? What would he say?"

**THE TALL, FAIR WOMAN**  
In the middle of a short, disagreeable little laugh he stopped suddenly. What if the trunk belonged to old Miss Hemstead? It was more than probable that it did!

In the morning he went down to the cellar again, the manuscript in his pocket.

In front of the Coulson storeroom stood an odd group: the superintendent, Frank, Joe, and a tall, fair woman in deep mourning. His heart contracted oddly, missed a beat, and plunged forward again. He was about to pass them—and nearly stumbled over a square, brown, wooden trunk, dragged out in the aisle.

"Oh, Mr. Walford!" the superintendent cried. "You were asking about Mrs. Coulson's address—this lady is her sister—Mrs. Humphrey, please to introduce you to Mr. Walford, gentleman from Seven B—Mr. Walford was inquiring about a friend sub-letting."

drift away like seaweed in a muddy tide. Or perhaps—it was quite possible—she had never married him! Perhaps these letters were all that remained to a middle-aged woman of the love and life she had dreamed about, before she realized that her vivid, eager little dreams could never come true, paper—perhaps nowhere else in the world!

At any rate, he would never see her. Not only because Mr. Fellows had made a systematic search through the whole apartment house, and found no claimant for a trunk, no host or hostess whose guest had ever lost one. No, he should never see her, and the real reason was that he didn't, at last, want to! Dreamy and imaginative as the last month had proved him to be, after all these years of practical work, when the vacillating fancies of young manhood had been buried decently, he was not so lacking in fairness and common sense as to forget that however she had failed him in one way, Bess had never failed him in another. She had made him a good home and proved an efficient business partner.

Any resentment he might have once felt at giving up his dreams of literary fame had died away. He had left the choice to her, when the roads seemed to part, too proud to ask her to run the risk with him. Though she had refused to decide, she had never for a moment dissuaded him nor urged him to risk the uncertain course, when with an honorable eye to larger responsibilities, he had reluctantly decided on the safer one.

"Whatever you think best, dear," she had said and smiled (with relief, he was sure) when he told her. Well, that was over.

"Oh, how I want to help you! I am trying to now, and I don't think you will laugh at me, when you know. Do you know, my darling, that much as I want our children, though I really know much about children, really, and I'm not sure I shall be a good mother, especially, I sometimes think I could have you more to myself perhaps, if we hadn't any! Then you needn't think about anything but your work and I needn't think about anything but you. Sometimes when you put your head in my lap, I wish you were little—so small that I could hold you, with your head on my shoulder! Of course you will say that means I want our child, but I am not sure. Perhaps it does and I don't know it, but I think myself it just means that I want you to be a little, sometimes all in my lap, and little, sometimes big, and holding me. But I am sure of one thing—I should always love you more than them."

He thought of Bess and pinched his lips together; she had certainly had her chance, with no children, at such feelings, if they had been possible for her. These hours of reverie had affected him oddly: all his old ambitions were returning, first as shadowy memories, then as urging, possessing powers. Telling himself that it was only for amusement in the hot weather, he began to write.

"A Dark Girl's Heart," he wrote at the top of the first page, and every evening he added a little to the picture he had made of the girl of the mysterious letters. He did not copy her, he hardly borrowed from her, he knew her so well by now that he had but to interpret her. For he had given her the poor fool to whom her eager heart had written itself out; for friend and lover he had not far to look! Always honest, and like all of his creative temperament, detached enough to see himself fairly clear, he was amused to find that many of her husband's stupidities, and dumb helplessnesses were his own—perhaps he had helped to, each that faint scorn into Bess' smile! Who knows?

It dawned on him, as the book grew, that these two men of his, these puppets that quickened his heartbeats and stirred his wrist of himself, were the two halves of himself—the husband he had become, the lover he might have been!

**A DRAMATIC SURPRISE**  
With August, the wind changed and rains cooled the city. A plan, unconsciously forming in his mind, grew strong and definite. He could not explain to his wife that to see her would check the currents of fancy that now flowed so smoothly. "It is going so well," he wrote, "that I should like to give up my month's vacation to it, if you don't mind. I planned to get up early and ride in the park, then take a swim in the club pool. I think I can work seven or eight hours a day here. It is so quiet and comfortable, and goes so well with my work. I'll be home on Wednesday and Saturdays for golf, and perhaps swim on Sundays at the Haynes. Jennie and Sigrid are wonderful, and I'm so well in the swing of it, now, I don't dare interrupt it. It will be a real vacation for me, dear, and I hope you won't think it too far to leave. I can practically finish it, I think—I won't be a long book. It seems to mean a good deal to me, and I have a feeling I can make good with it. But if not, we shan't have lost anything, you see, anyway."

His spirits rose after he had mailed the letter. Bess was so quiet, there'd be no fire. He could have read her answer in advance: "Whatever you think best, dear, of course. Don't neglect the golf nor the bathing, and except for the air, you won't miss so

much. Mother and I are much interested and hope the book will be a success, though we are disappointed, of course."

The letter, when it came, wouldn't be far off this, he was sure. But three days went by and no letter came.

He swung into the apartment on the evening of the fourth day, fresh from a round of golf, a cool shower bath, and a motor trip home through the dusk.

As he opened the door he saw a light in the drawing room. A woman stood with her back to him, near the piano, in the further corner. She wore a pale, lacy gown, which lay long the floor in the graceful, old-fashioned way, and her white neck, her low-piled hair, were mysterious in the shadow. Just outside the circle of the piano light, she seemed ghost-like, beautiful, improbable—and his surprise took for a breath of time, the shape of a wild fancy—had dreamed a waker her. Could such things be?

Then she turned and he saw that it was his wife and that she held a sheaf of papers in her hands and that her face was as white as her dress.

"Bess!" he cried and started toward her, but she thrust the papers at him. Her eyes were full of fright—fright and pain. She seemed hardly to recognize him.

"This—who gave—where—?" he would not have known her voice. His heart sank. He had left the letters on the piano. He knew the purple ink of them. That she would take it like this, he would never have supposed. The blood hammered in his wrists and temples; he felt curiously alarmed and excited.

"My dear girl!" he said, and his tongue felt dry and tight in his throat, "don't, don't, please, any foolish mistake! Those letters were not written to me—I found them, by the strangest accident. I'll tell you all about it. (When did you get in? I hadn't any idea—) Bess, I haven't the remotest conception who wrote that stuff, nor to whom it was written—nor where, nor when. Nobody knows whom they belong to."

**"I WROTE THEM"**  
"They belong to me," she said. "Who did you find them? They were in a trunk—it was lost when we moved in here. What right had you—?"

"To you?" he cried, "they belong to you!"

A violet red flowed over his face and neck, and he stood, ugly anger positively sickened him.

"Who wrote those letters?" he blurted.

"I wrote them. Where did you find that trunk? How long have you—?"

"That's not the question," he broke in furiously. "Where did you find them? Do you hear me? Who is it? Who?"

Her face wavered, her lips trembled, her eyes widened painfully. "I turned away from you!" she said, and turned away her head, and wept.

Keating Walford stood, a motionless, soundless body, with slackened knees and elbows. He blinked rapidly, but thought was impossible for him, and only her words, foolish and ungraspable, echoed through the mind. He heard her sobbing, but only with his ears; through his heart rang that senseless phrase:

"I wrote them to you! I wrote them to you! I wrote them—"

But she was Bess. She was his wife. That dark girl of dreams, what had that ugly, sick feeling meant, when he had thought—why, that was jealousy! He had been jealous. Jealous of the letters, of course. But she had written the letters. And to him. To him! Then, why—ah, now he saw, now he understood.

"I was jealous," he muttered in his mind, "of the man I thought she loved, but she was loving the man she thought I was!"

Then, all the time, she had hoped, she had felt, she had wanted . . . He crossed the distance between them, knelt by the piano bench, where she had sunk her head bent over the music rack, and put his arms around her.

"Bess! Bess!" he cried, "why did you—oh, how could you—?"

"Hush!" she said, her crying stopped instantly. Her voice strengthened.

"You needn't go on, my dear. It needn't bother you. I'm sorry you found them. But it was a long time ago. I know how that sort of thing annoys you, and I have learned—"

"Learned?" he said hoarsely, and his head was close on his breast, his arms pressed her hard. "Oh, Bessie, please, please, don't learn any more! I love those letters more than anything else in the world! I've been living with them all Summer!"

"Why, K! Why, K!" she murmured, leaning over him till her lips met his cheek and crept lower to meet his own hungry lips. "I—oh K, are you sure? You know, when you laugh at things—"

"I laugh because I want to cry, I think, Bessie," he muttered. "I shall cry now, if you don't look right. To think that you—oh, Bessie, it's not all gone, is it? I love that girl so much—I stayed here, to be with her!"

"Stay here now, K darling, to be with me!" she whispered, and her soft dark hair fell warm about his face.

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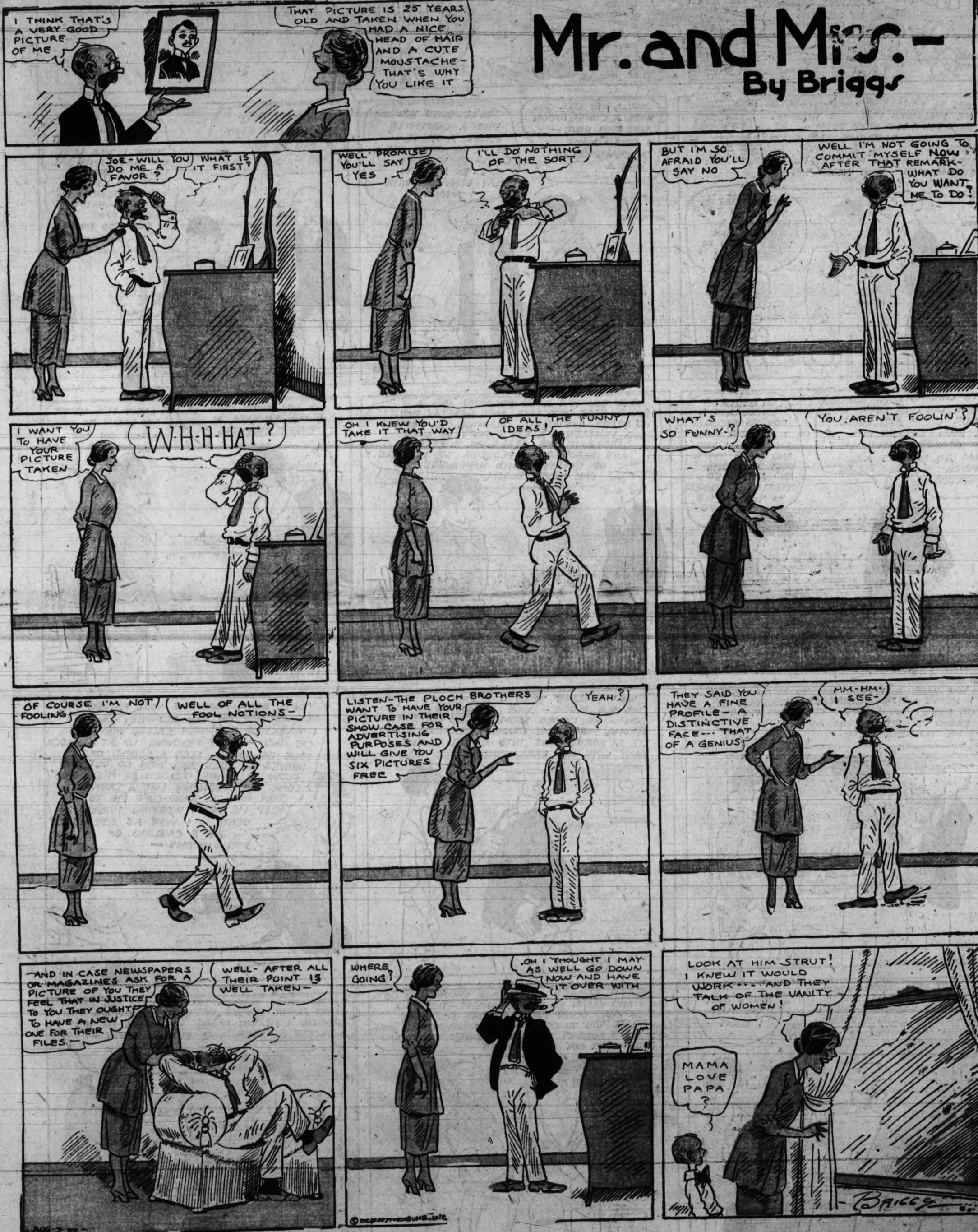
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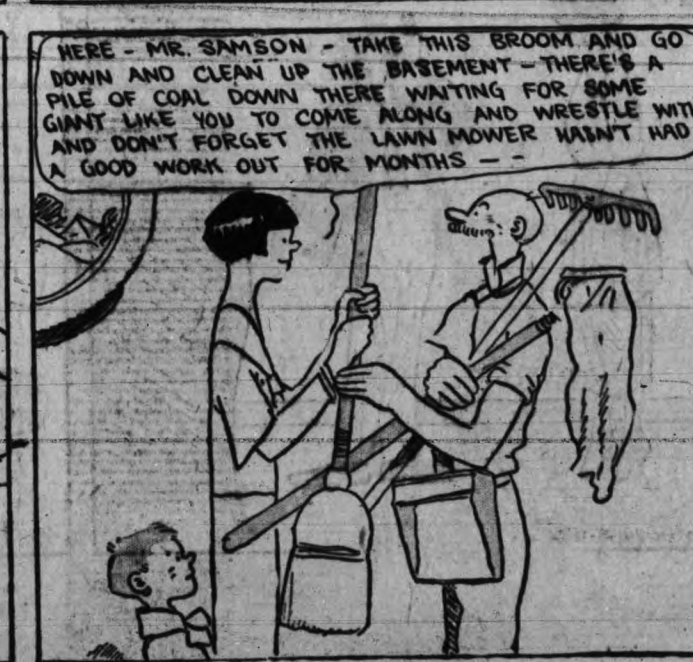
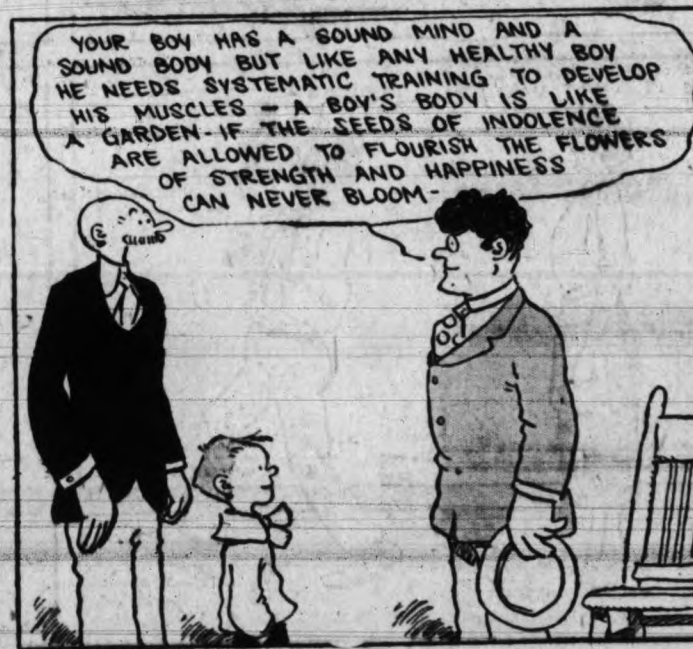
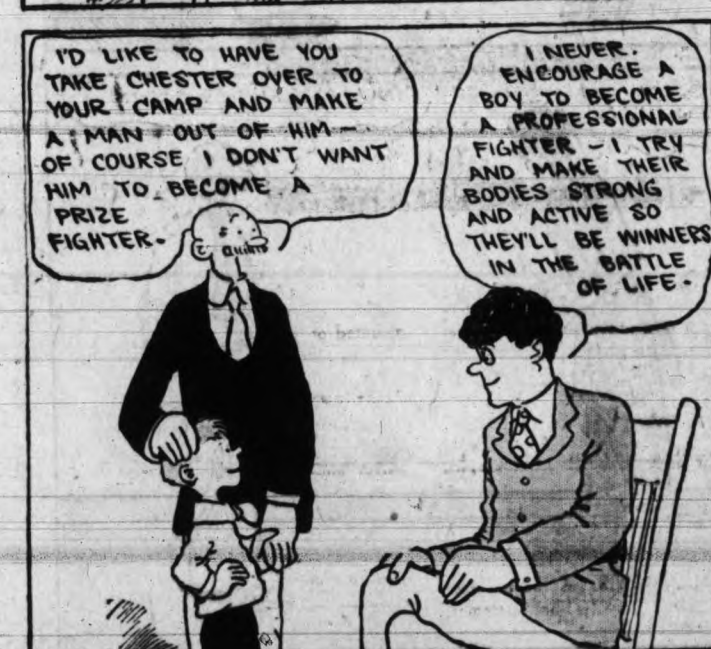
# Victoria Daily Times

VICTORIA, B.C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1925

## Mr. and Mrs. - By Briggs







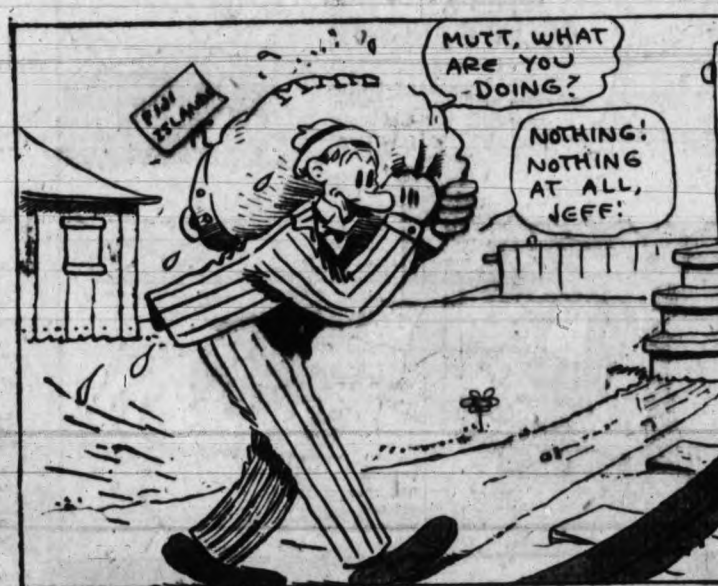




# MUTT AND JEFF

## It Seemed Uncanny to Mutt

By BUD FISHER





# Regular Fellers

by Gene Byrnes

